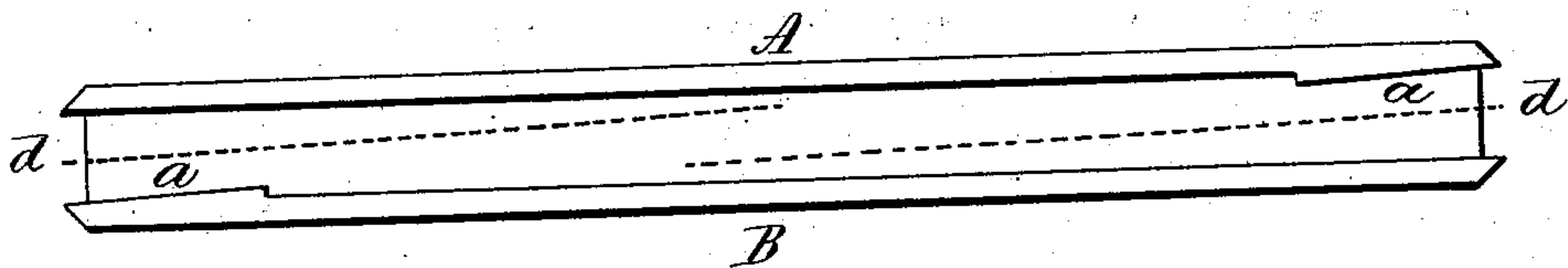


(Model.)

J. D. FRARY.
Pocket-Knife.

No. 227,756.

Patented May 18, 1880.



Witnesses
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Jos. P. Earle

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES D. FRARY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

POCKET-KNIFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 227,756, dated May 18, 1880.

Application filed March 24, 1880. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES D. FRARY, of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield 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 drawing, and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawing constitutes part of this specification, and represents a view of the open edge of the handle.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of pocket-knives in which there is a blade at each end. In such knives it is necessary that one blade should turn to the right and the other to the left; and as the bearing-surfaces between the sides of the lining are parallel, it follows that each blade must be turned out of line with the plane surfaces at the bearing-point, so that the two sides of the blade differ one from the other.

The object of this invention is to avoid this peculiar shape of the blade, and so that both sides may be ground and finished alike; and it consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

The drawing represents the handle as very much enlarged, to more clearly show the invention.

A represents one side, and B the other side. These may be cast so as to form the lining, or the lining may be first made and the scale applied thereto.

At one end of one side an inclined surface, *a*, is formed, extending sufficiently far to form

a bearing for the blade, the opposite side being flat, as usual. At the other end and upon the opposite side a like incline, *a*, is formed. In case of a cast handle these inclines will be cast with the handle. In the case of a lining they may be struck in the lining or otherwise formed.

The blades are ground alike upon both sides from heel to point, the broken line *d* indicating the central line of the blade, which is drawn from the center at the heel to the point.

The surface *a* may be parallel with the side of the lining, but projecting inward—that is to say, if there be a projection at one end on one side of the lining it will locate the blade against the opposite lining, and a like projection at the other end, upon the opposite side, will locate the blade at that end against the lining opposite the location of the blade at the other end; and in this case the line of the blades will be parallel to the sides of the lining, one at one side and the other at the other side of a central line through the handle; but the incline is preferable because it turns the line of the blades toward their own sides of the lining.

I claim—

In a pocket-knife, the handle constructed with the projecting bearing-surface *a* for the blade, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JAS. D. FRARY.

Witnesses:

JOS. C. EARLE,
J. H. SHUMWAY.