

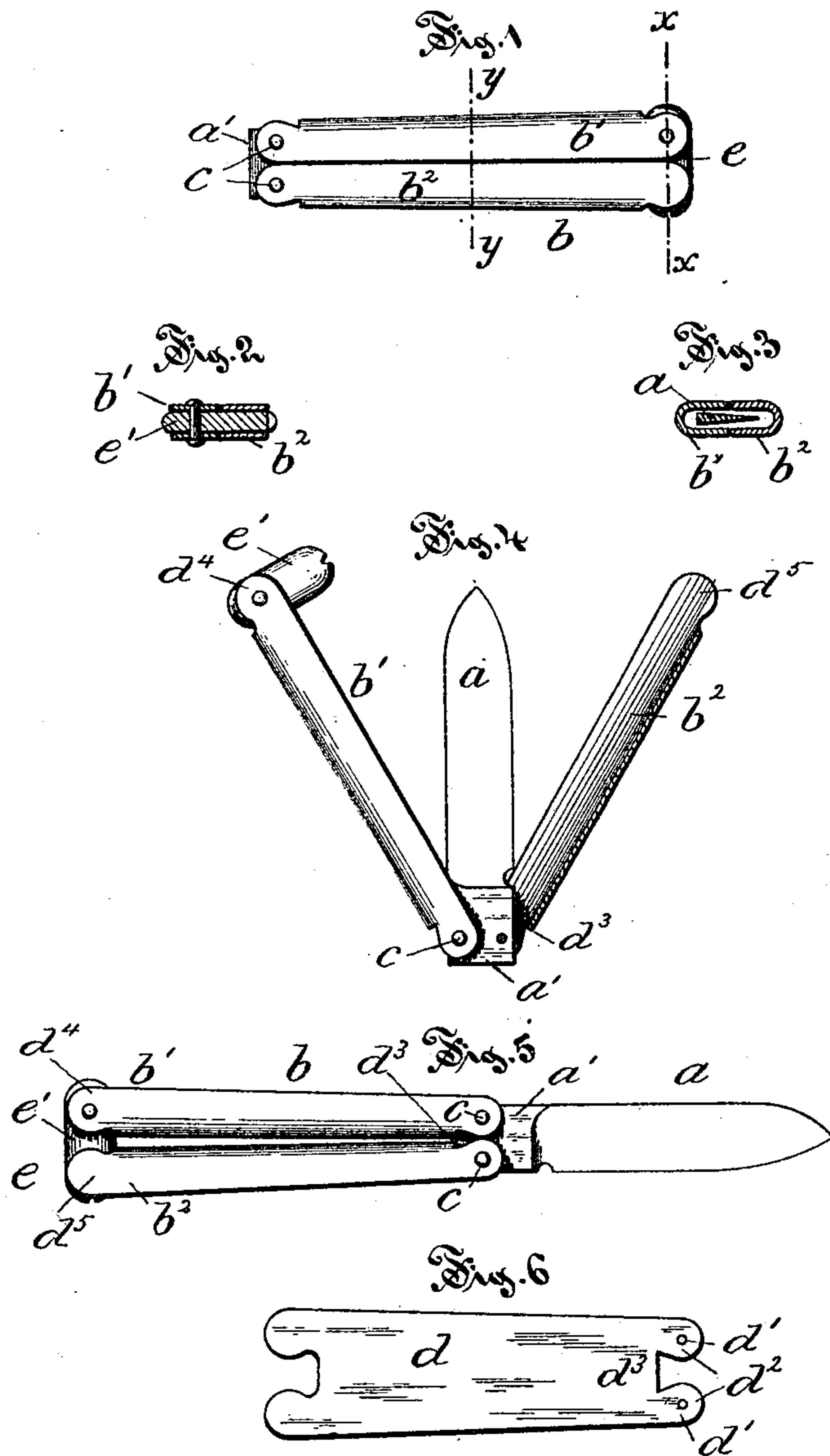
(No Model.)

G. W. MILLER.

POCKET KNIFE.

No. 365,086.

Patented June 21, 1887.



Witnesses:

W. M. Yorkman

A. B. Jenkins.

Inventor:

George W. Miller,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. MILLER, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

POCKET-KNIFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 365,086, dated June 21, 1887.

Application filed August 19, 1886. Serial No. 211,244. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. MILLER, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pocket-Knives, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, whereby any one skilled in the art can make and use the same.

My invention, while it relates particularly to pocket-knives, is also adapted for use with any blade that it is desirable to cover for convenience or safety to the person carrying it in the pocket of wearing-apparel; and it relates to articles of this class having sectional folding handles adapted to embrace and cover the blade or tool.

My invention consists in a blade or like part, pivotally connected to one end of which are the grooved handle-sections adapted to open outward, and being brought back to back form a handle, in combination with the peculiar stop that limits the opening of the handle-sections; and it also consists in details of the construction of the device and the parts and their combination, as more particularly hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a knife made in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a view in cross-section through the spring-catch on plane denoted by line X X of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail view in cross-section of the device on the plane Y Y of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the device with the handle partly opened. Fig. 5 is a detail side view of the knife with the handle fully opened and in readiness for use. Fig. 6 is a plan view of a blank for forming one of the handle-sections.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter *a* denotes a blade or like part that is adapted to be inclosed in and supported by the handle *b*. The blade or like part has a shank, *a'*, on the opposite edges of which two pivot-holes are formed, and each part of the sectional handle is pivotally connected to this shank by pivots *c*, suitably headed to securely connect the parts.

The handle *b* is made of sheet metal folded up from the blank *d*, that is cut or stamped from a sheet of metal—as steel or brass—by means of suitable dies. The pivot-holes *d'*

may be formed in the stamping or afterward bored. At each end of each handle-section are formed the ears *d''*. The straight part *d'''* between them, formed on the end attached to the blade-shank and stock, limits the movement of the handle-section in opening by striking against and resting on the end of the shank. One of such sections, *b'*, is pivoted to the shank of the blade in such position that the latter may be closed upon it along one edge and extend half-way across its width, while the other handle-section, *b''*, is in a similar manner pivotally connected to the opposite edge of the shank, the two handle-sections when folded together with the opened edges opposite each other more or less completely inclosing and covering the blade or like part, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

To the free end of the handle-sections is connected a spring-catch, *e*. This catch is preferably made of a link, *e'*, that is a piece of metal pivoted between the ears *d''* on one of the handle-sections with its free end adapted to swing between and to be clasped by the ears *d''* on the opposite handle-sections. The space between these ears *d''* in their normal position is slightly less than the catch is in thickness, with the result that when the latter is thrust between them they hold it with a frictional grasp depending upon the resiliency of the material of which the handle-section is composed. The function of the catch is to hold the sectional handle in the closed position, as shown in Fig. 1, or the open position of the handle, as shown in Fig. 5.

The handle-sections *b'* *b''* are by the striking of the stop *d'''* against the end of the shank held slightly apart along the back of the sections, except under the hold of the catch, with the result that the blade is held by the sectional handle with great strength and rigidity. In the absence of the spring-catch a firm and rigid hold of the handles upon the blade is insured by the pressure of the hand upon the handle-sections in using the device.

By the use of the term "blade" in the following claims I mean to include not only a cutting implement, but also any other that for convenience or safety may be borne on the shank and inclosed within the sectional folding handles.

I claim as my improvement—

1. The improved handle-section b' , made of sheet metal, folded up from a blank, d , with projecting ears extending in the plane of the
5 sides on the opposite ends of the handle-sections, all substantially as described.

2. In combination with a blade or like part, the handle-sections $b' b^2$, each pivoted to the shank of the blade in such position that the
10 handle may be closed upon the blade along

one edge and partly cover it, the handle sections having a part, d^3 , that by contact with the end of the shank limits the swinging movement of the handle-sections on the blade, all substantially as described.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

Witnesses:

HENRY DRYHURST,
EDWIN M. ROOT.