

(No Model.)

R. C. KRUSCHKE.
CLASP KNIFE.

No. 462,141.

Patented Oct. 27, 1891.

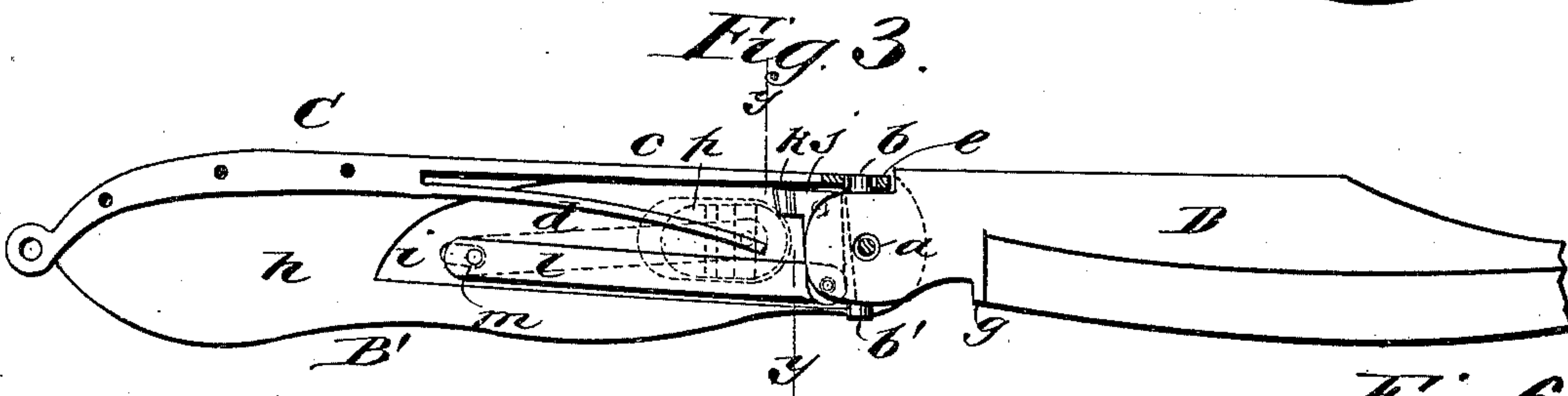
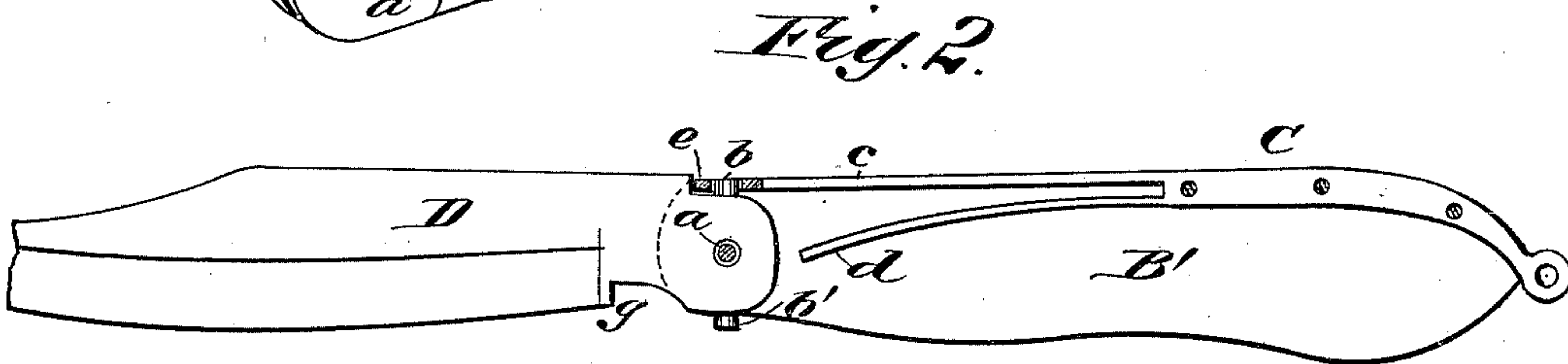
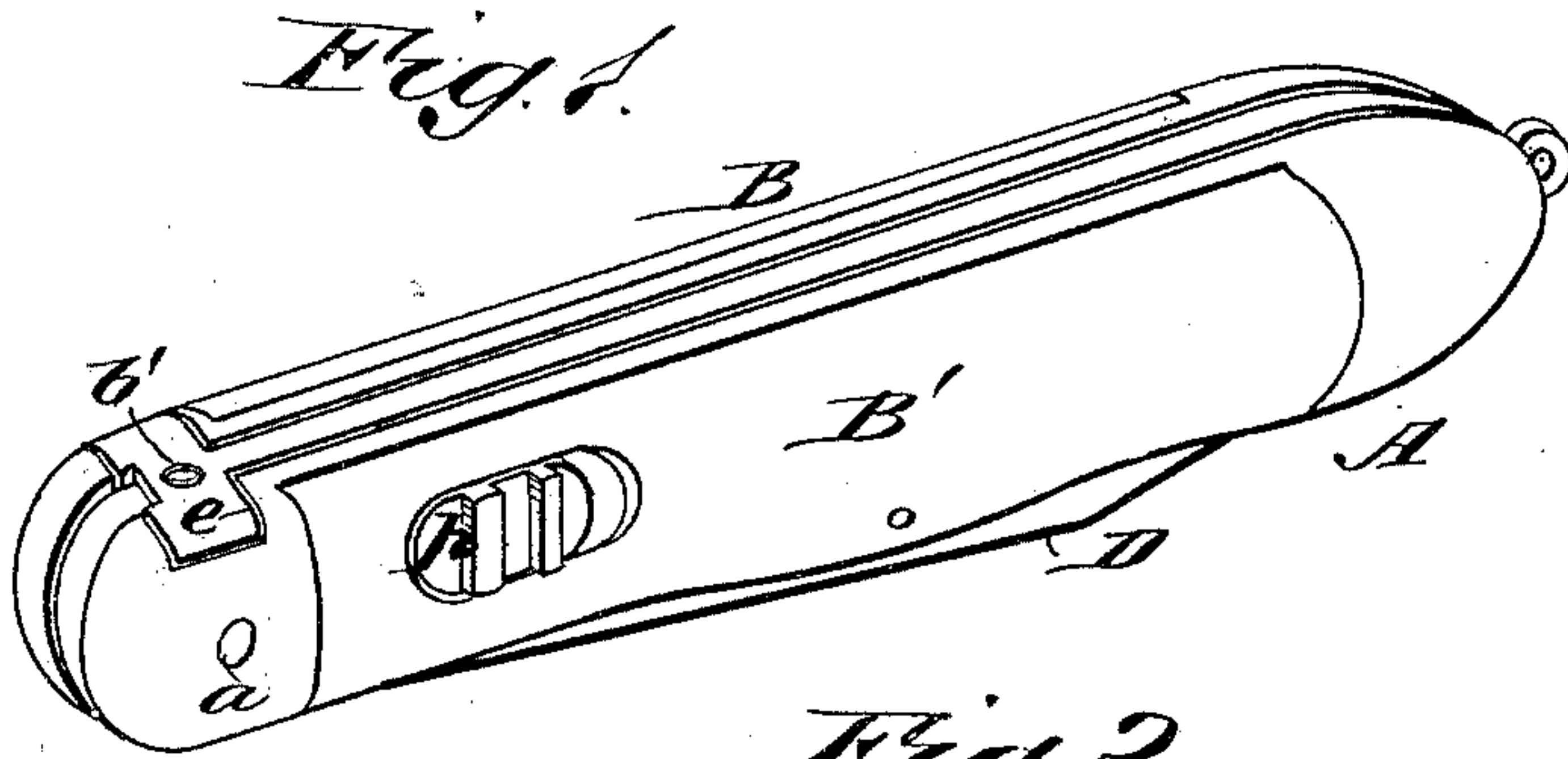


Fig. 8.

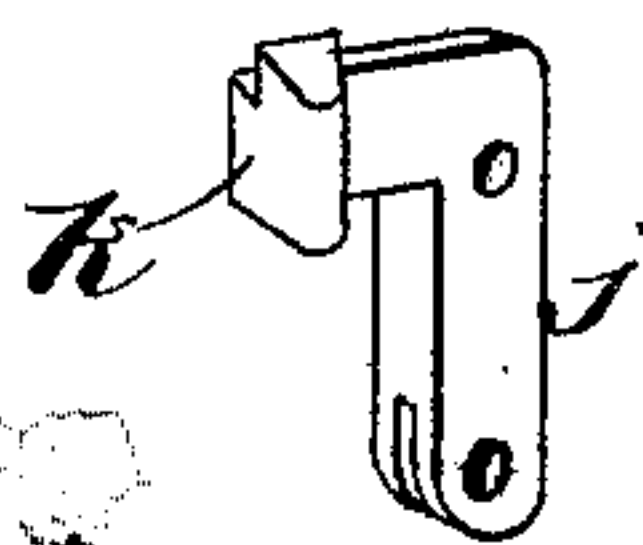


Fig. 4.

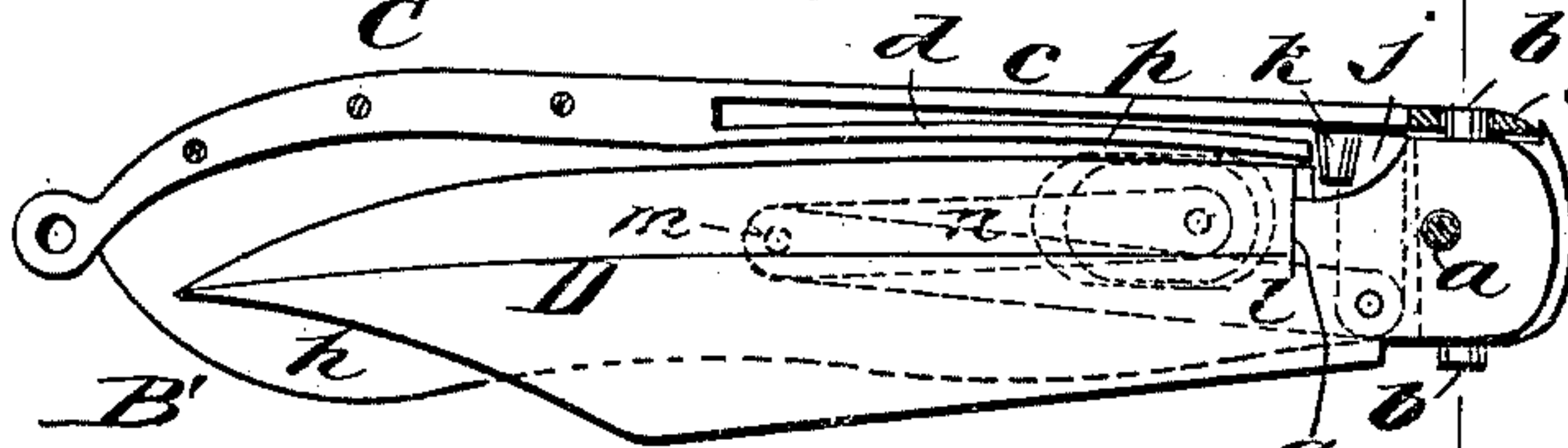


Fig. 6.

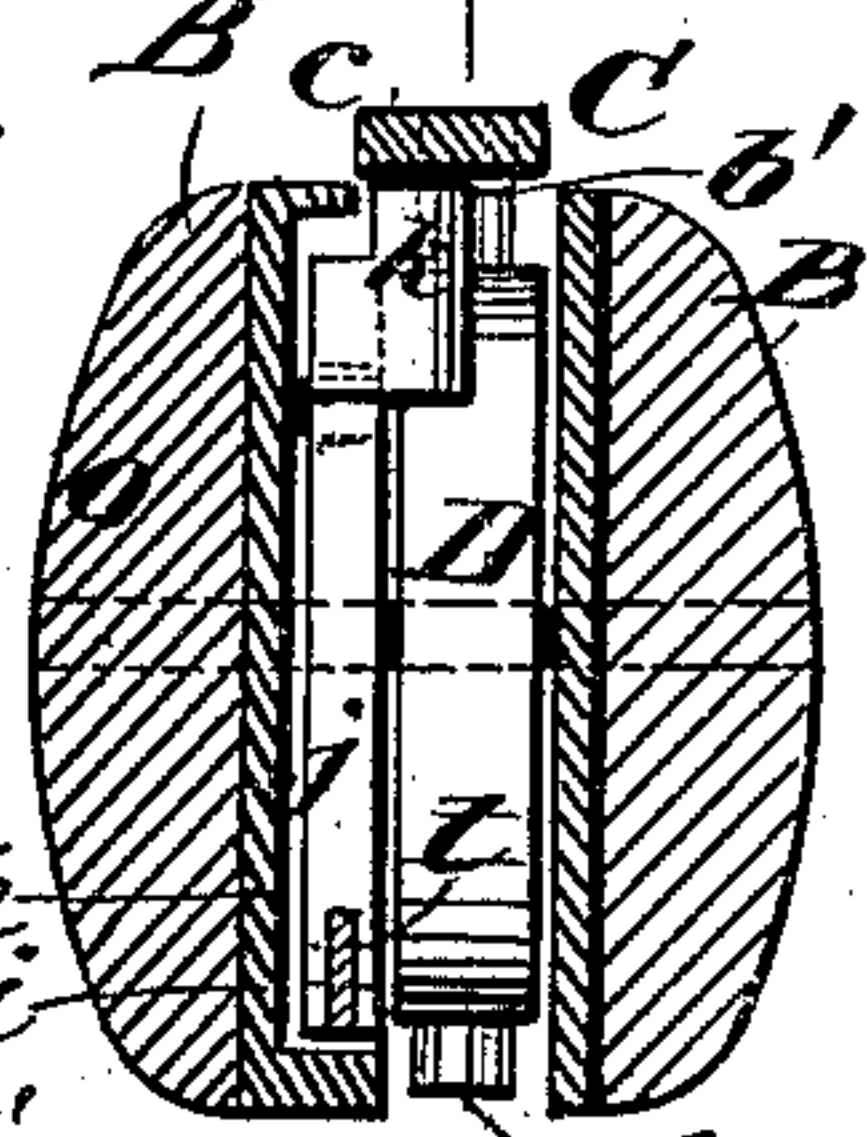
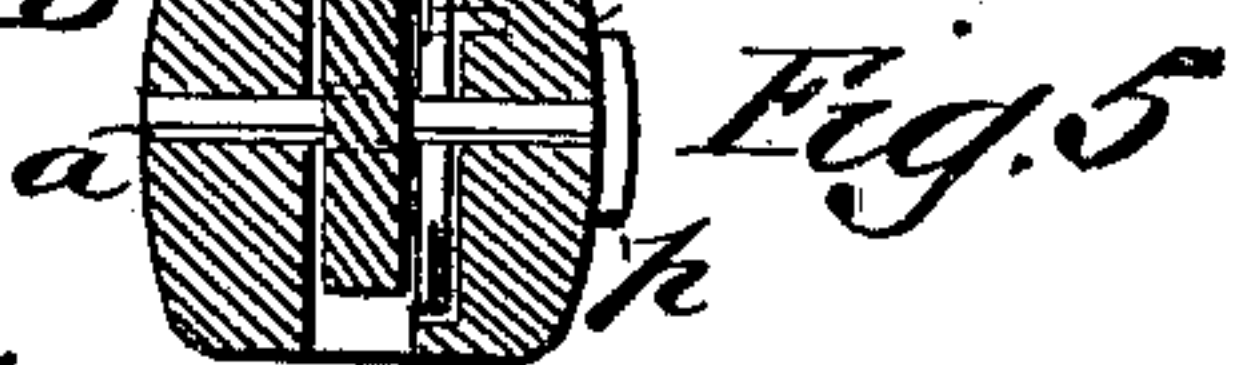
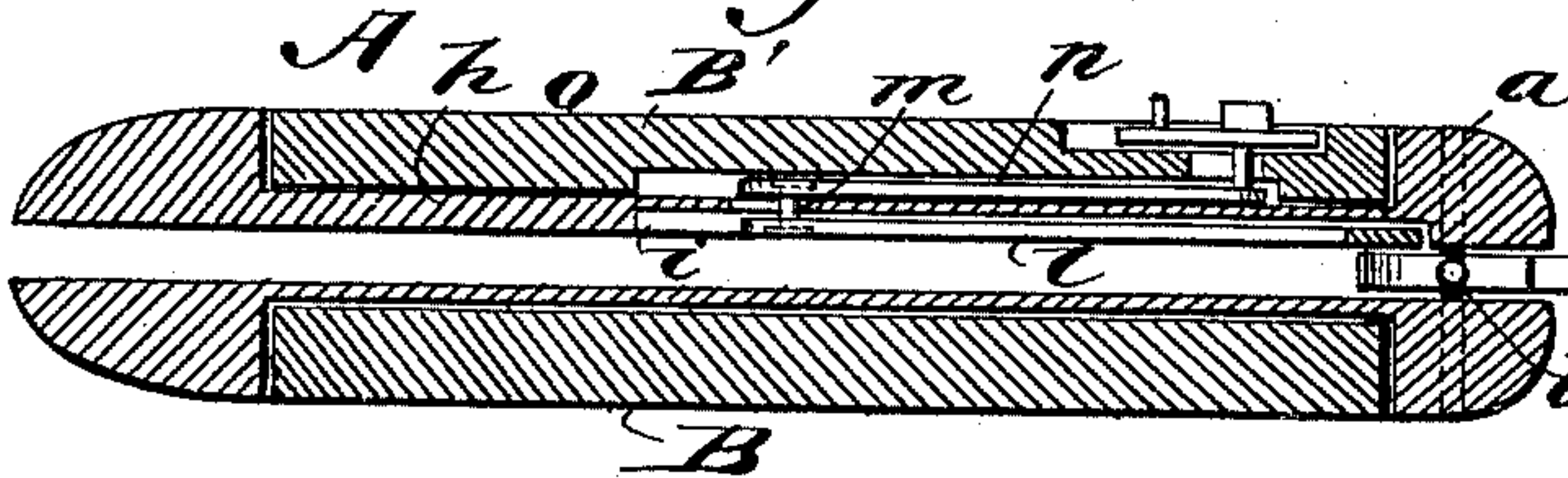
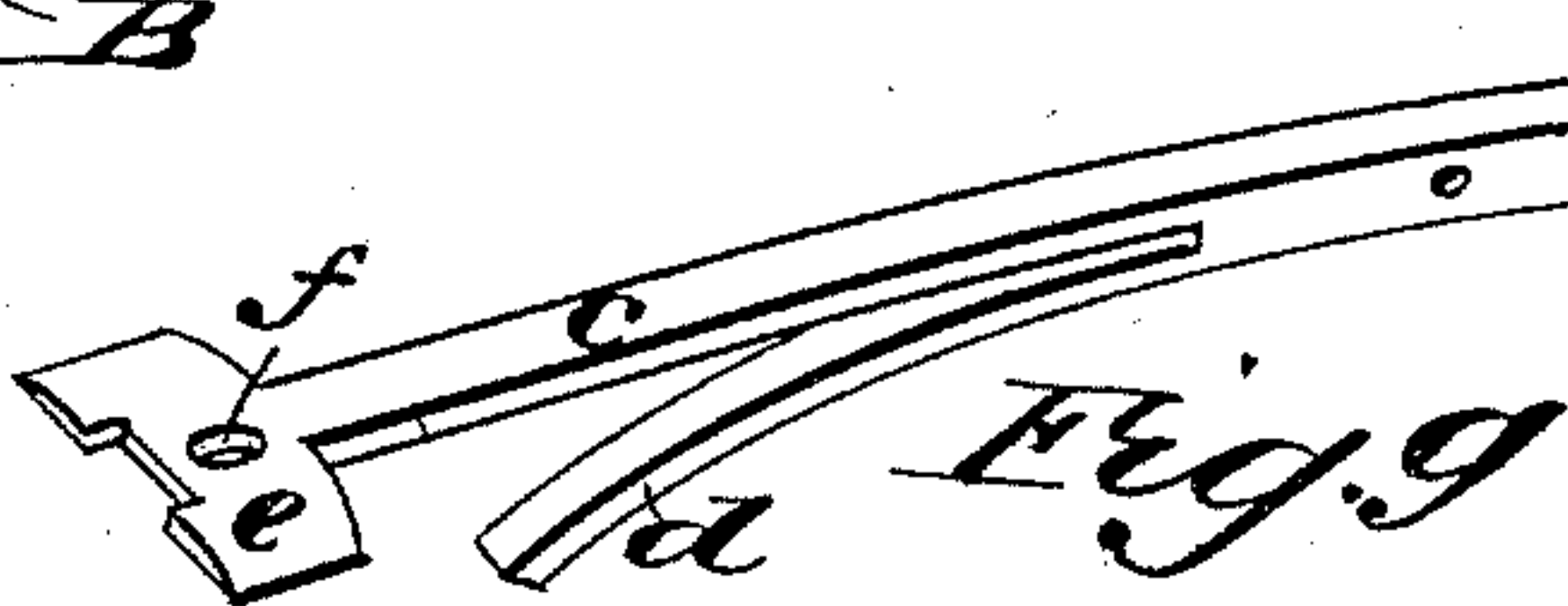


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES:
J. McCrellin
C. Sedgwick



INVENTOR:

R. C. Kruschke
BY *Munn & Co.*
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUDOLPH C. KRUSCHKE, OF DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

CLASP-KNIFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 462,141, dated October 27, 1891.

Application filed March 3, 1891. Serial No. 383,592. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RUDOLPH C. KRUSCHKE, of Duluth, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and Improved Clasp-Knife, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved clasp-knife. Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation with one side of the handle removed, the blade being open. Fig. 3 is a sectional side elevation with the opposite side of the handle removed, the blade being open. Fig. 4 is a sectional side elevation with one side of the handle removed, showing the blade closed. Fig. 5 is a transverse section taken on the line $x x$ in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is an enlarged transverse section taken on line $y y$ in Fig. 3. Fig. 7 is a longitudinal section of the knife taken in the plane parallel with the pivot of the blade. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the blade-releasing lever, and Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the spring.

My invention is an improvement in the class of clasp-knives whose blades may be released by the hand holding the knives and will then be automatically thrown out into the open position by means of a spring.

The improvement consists in the special construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter set forth.

The handle A is formed of the side pieces B B' and the forked spring C, the side pieces being secured in place by rivets passing through the side pieces and the spring in the usual way. The blade D is pivoted on a rivet a , extending transversely through the handle, and upon opposite edges of the pivoted end of the blade are formed the lugs $b b'$, which are located on diametrically opposite sides of the pivotal rivet a . The free end of the spring C is split, forming two arms $c d$. The arm c extends along the back of the handle and is furnished with a T-shaped end e , which reaches laterally across the handle near the end and rests normally in notches formed in the edges of the nuts at the end of the handle. The T-shaped end e of the spring C is pro-

vided with an aperture f to receive either of the lugs $b b'$. The arm d of the spring C curves inwardly and bears upon the shoulder g on the blade D, tending to throw the blade open. In the metal lining h of the side piece B' is formed a recess i , in which is pivoted a right-angled lever j , the shorter arm of which is bent inwardly toward the center of the handle and furnished with a lug k , projecting toward the arm c of the spring C. The longer arm of the lever j is jointed to a bar l , which lies in the recess i and is provided with a stud m , which projects through a slot in the metal lining h and enters a hole in one end of the bar n on the outside of the lining and within the cheek-piece o of the handle. The other end of the bar n is connected by a stud extending outwardly through a slot in the cheek-piece o , with a sliding plate p inserted in a recess in the outer side of the cheek-piece o . The sliding plate p is ribbed on its outer surface for engagement by the thumb or finger. The knife being closed, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, and the arm d of the spring C being under compression, when the sliding plate p is moved toward the butt of the handle, the lever j is tilted, the arm c of the spring C is pushed outwardly and the lug b' is released, and the spring-arm g throws the blade outward with sufficient force to cause it to open wide and thus bring the lug b opposite the hole e in the spring-arm c , when the lug is engaged by the spring and the blade is securely held in an open position.

When it is desired to close the knife, the sliding plate p is again moved in the same direction as before, thus tilting the lever j and releasing the lug b , when the blade may be closed.

My improved knife is designed for the use of sportsmen, sailors, one-armed men, and others who frequently require a knife that can be operated by one hand.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a clasp-knife, the combination, with the handle and the blade having the lugs b and b' on its pivot end and the bifurcated spring-arm adapted to engage said lugs and act on the blade for throwing it open, of the

right-angular lever *j*, pivoted at its angle near the rear end of the blade and adapted to engage said spring for releasing the blade, and means for operating the lever, substantially as shown and described.

5 2. In a clasp-knife, the combination of the handle A, the blade D, pivoted in the handle and furnished with lugs *b b'*, the spring C, having the T-headed perforated arm *c*, adapt-

ed to engage the lugs *b b'* and arm *d* for throwing the blade open, the angled releasing-lever *j*, rods *l n*, and slide *p*, substantially as specified.

RUDOLPH C. KRUSCHKE.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH B. COTTON,
AUSTIN N. MCGRUNLEY.