

No. 749,230.

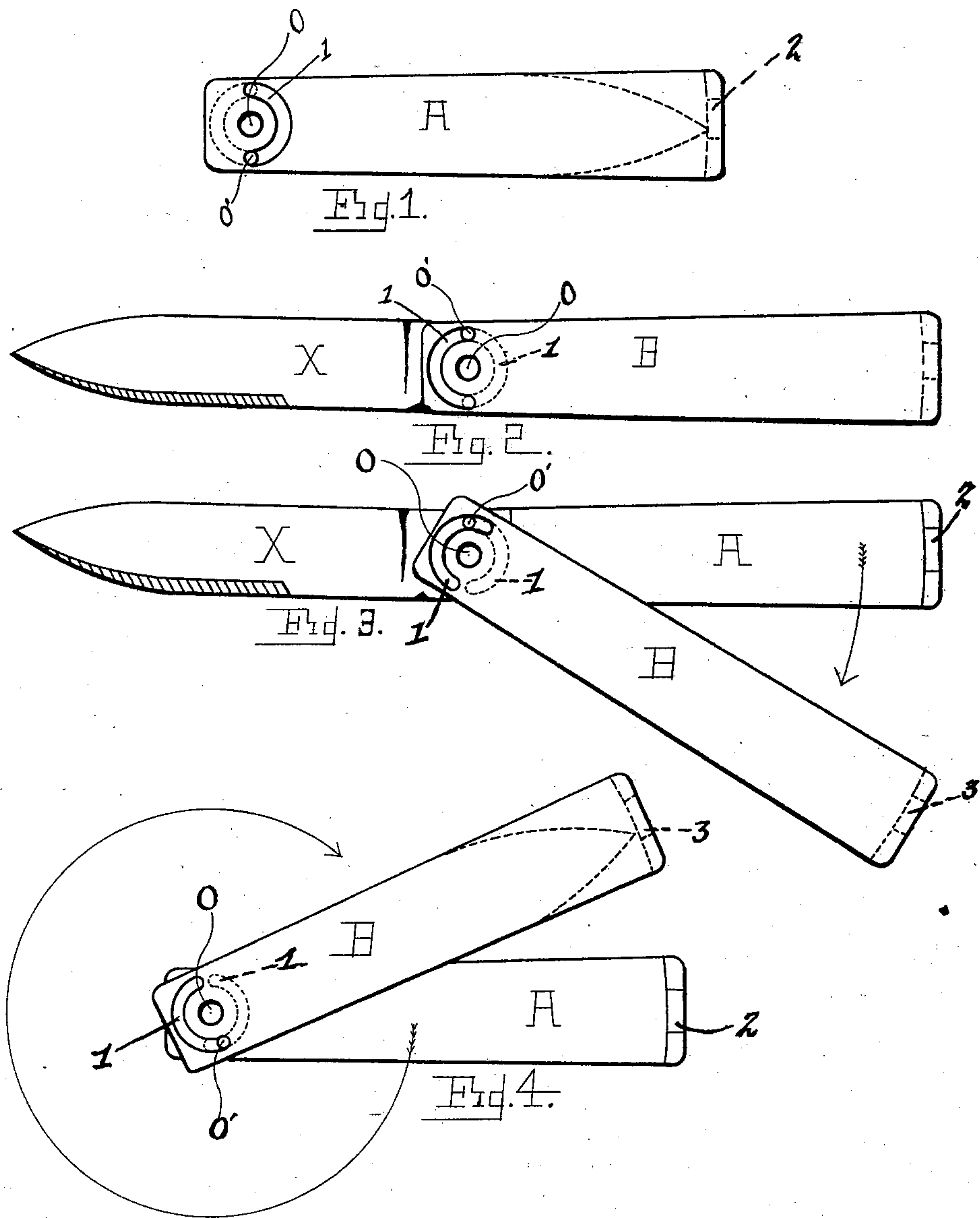
PATENTED JAN. 12, 1904.

E. A. SEVERANCE.

POCKET KNIFE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 20, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD A. SEVERANCE, OF ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

POCKET-KNIFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 749,230, dated January 12, 1904.

Application filed April 20, 1903. Serial No. 153,468. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD A. SEVERANCE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Antrim, in the county of Hillsboro and State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pocket-Knives, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in pocket-knives, the objects being to provide a simple, cheap, and convenient article which is easily opened and closed and one in which the blade will be locked firmly either in its closed or its open position.

My invention further resides in a certain means for locking the free ends of the scales when the blade is either entirely opened or closed to prevent movement of the blade.

With these objects in view my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts, such as will be more fully disclosed hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of the knife when closed. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the knife with the blade in its open position. Fig. 3 is a similar view, one of the scales being moved from its locked position; and Fig. 4 is a view in side elevation, showing the knife about to be closed and locked.

In the drawings the reference-letters A and B indicate the scales or sides of the knife which form the handle. These scales are each provided with a semicircular slot 1 1, the slot in one scale being the complement of the slot in the opposite scale. A knife-blade X is pivotally secured between the scales A B by means of the pivot-pin O, which passes through the ends of the scales and blade, the pin serving as a center from which the semicircular slots are struck, which slots are arranged oppositely to one another with relation to the pivot-pin. A locking-pin O' is carried by the blade, its opposite ends received and traveling in the semicircular slots 1 1 in the respective scales. From this construction it will be seen that assuming that the knife is open, as shown in Fig. 2, all that will be necessary to do in closing the knife is to move one of the scales, as B in Fig. 3, with a rotary or circular move-

ment about the pivot-pin O and in the direction of the arrow. Such movement of the scale B will operate to move the slot formed in the scale until the locking-pin O', which was at one end of the slot, is engaged by the opposite end thereof. The continued movement of the scale B after such engagement has taken place, as shown in Fig. 4, will cause the knife-blade X, which has been brought parallel with the scale, to swing on the pivot O by reason of the fact that the end of the slot in the scale B has engaged and is forced against the pin O', carried by the blade, and thus the blade and scale complete the latter portion of the circulatory movement together, the pin O' being moved in the slot in the scale A which has remained stationary, the scale B having made a complete rotation and the blade a semicircular rotation. When the blade is in either of its closed or open positions, the ends of the locking-pin O' received in the semicircular slots are held in the ends of such slots, and the blade is prevented from movement by reason of the fact that the free ends of the scales are locked together. This lock I will now describe.

The free ends of the scales are each provided with inturned flanges opposing one another. The scale A is provided at its free end with a tooth 2, formed from its flange, and the free end of the scale B is provided with a slot or aperture 3, formed in its flange and adapted to receive and hold the tooth 2, and the inturned or offset material forming the walls of the slot or the flange are slightly curved or inclined at their edges in order to permit the tooth to ride upon them when the free ends are to be locked together. The scales are so formed as to be slightly resilient, and normally this spring tension operates to retain the tooth and slot in engagement with one another to lock the scales and blade rigidly with relation to each other. The scales may be separated from one another slightly when it is desired to open or close the knife.

It is obvious that slight changes might be made in the form and arrangement of the several parts described without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention, and hence I do not wish to limit myself to the exact construction herein set forth; but,

Having thus fully disclosed my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As an article of manufacture, a knife comprising a blade and a plurality of scales pivotally secured to one another, a separate means connecting the blade and scales to permit the blade to be opened or closed, the rear ends of the scales each provided with integral intumed opposing flanges, one flange comprising a tooth, and the other flange provided with a slot for the reception of the tooth.

2. As an article of manufacture, a knife com-

prising a blade and a plurality of scales pivotally secured to one another, a separate means 15 connecting the blade and scales to permit the blade to be opened or closed, and means integral with the scales for locking them together, at their free ends.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses. 20

EDWARD A. SEVERANCE.

Witnesses:

RAY SEVERANCE,
E. W. BAKER.