No. 788,022. PATENTED APR. 25, 1905.

J. E. COOPER.

LEATHER PUNCH.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 3, 1905.

FIG. 1.

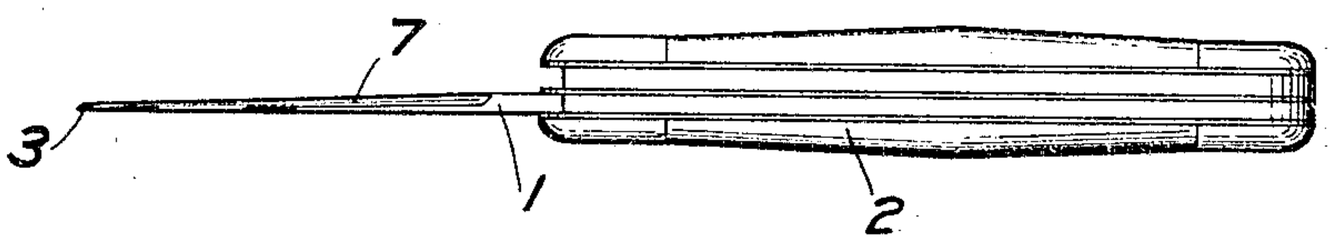


FIG. 2.

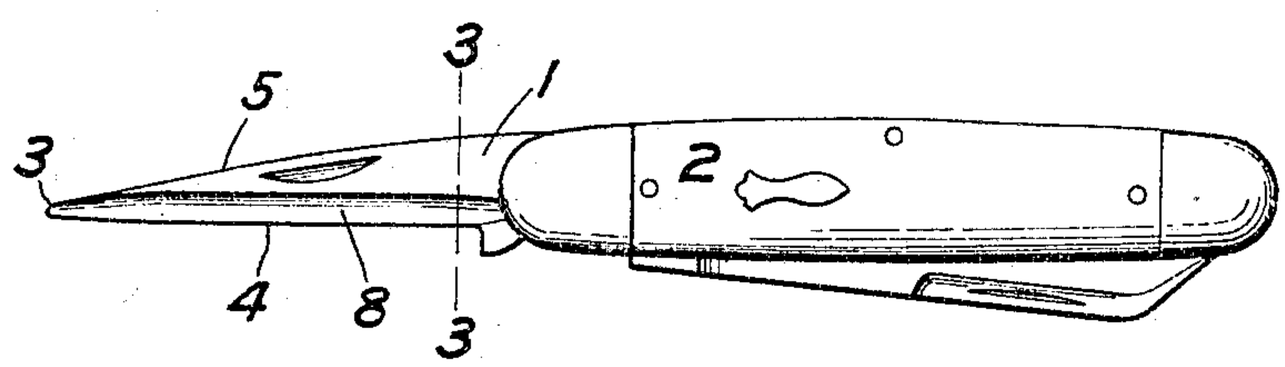
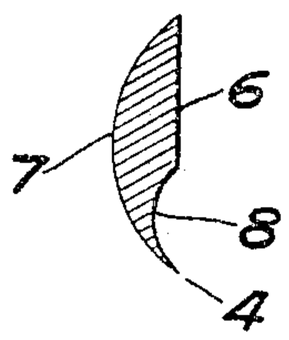


FIG. 3.



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No. 788,022. Patented April 25, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES E. COOPER, OF PERRY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO ROBESON CUTLERY COMPANY.

LEATHER-PUNCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 788,022, dated April 25, 1905.

Application filed January 3, 1905. Serial No. 239,326.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES E. COOPER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Perry, in the county of Wyoming and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Leather-Punches, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a leather-punch, and is shown in the form of a blade for a pocket-knife.

It has for its object to provide a punch-blade that is strong, easily sharpened, and when used as a knife that is well adapted to enter the handle of the knife when closed up.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top view of the knife with its punch-blade open. Fig. 2 is a side view of the knife and punch-blade open, and Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

The punch-blade is represented by 1, and the handle of the knife, to which the blade is attached and into which it is adapted to shut, by 2. The punch-blade tapers from the haft, by which it is pivotally attached to the handle in the usual way, to the point 3 at its end, as shown in Fig. 2. The lower edge 4 of the blade is the cutting edge and is in line with the handle 2. The upper edge 5 of the blade is approximately straight and forms an acute angle with the cutting edge 4 at the point 3. As shown in the cross-section, Fig. 3, the inside 6 of the blade is a flat surface, while the outside 7 is curved outwardly in the arc of a circle. The groove that extends along the lower edge 4 of the blade receives and carries away the particles of leather that are cut out by the punch. The concave surface 8 of this groove, also cut in the arc of a circle, gradually approaches and finally intersects the convex surface 7 of the back of the blade, forming at the line of intersection the sharp thin cutting edge 4. The point of the blade is sharp, as explained, so that it can be inserted in the leather where the hole is to be cut, and the edge formed by the intersection of the convex outer surface and the surface of the groove is adapted to scoop away the adjacent leather, and so to form readily a circular hole. The taper of the blade adapts it to enlarge the hole to the size desired.

The fact that the concave surface of the groove and the convex surface 7 lie close together for some distance before they meet in the edge 4 renders it easy to sharpen the edge when it becomes dull, and, furthermore, wear upon the convex side 7 near the edge 4 tends to sharpen the edge 4.

What I claim is—

A leather-punch consisting of a tapered blade that is flat on one side, and on the other is curved outwardly in the arc of a circle, and that has at its lower edge a groove also cut in the arc of a circle, which intersects the convex side of the blade to form a cutting edge, substantially as shown and described.

JAMES E. COOPER.

Witnesses:
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