

No. 831,771.

PATENTED SEPT. 25, 1906.

F. A. BRAGG.  
SCABBARD.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 5, 1906.

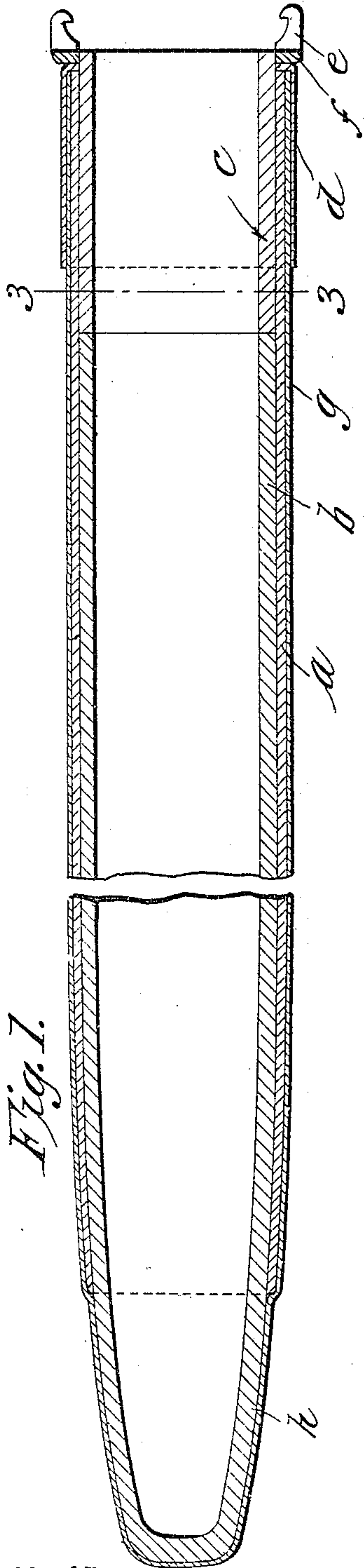


Fig. 1.

Witnesses:  
H. L. Sprague  
Harry W. Brown.

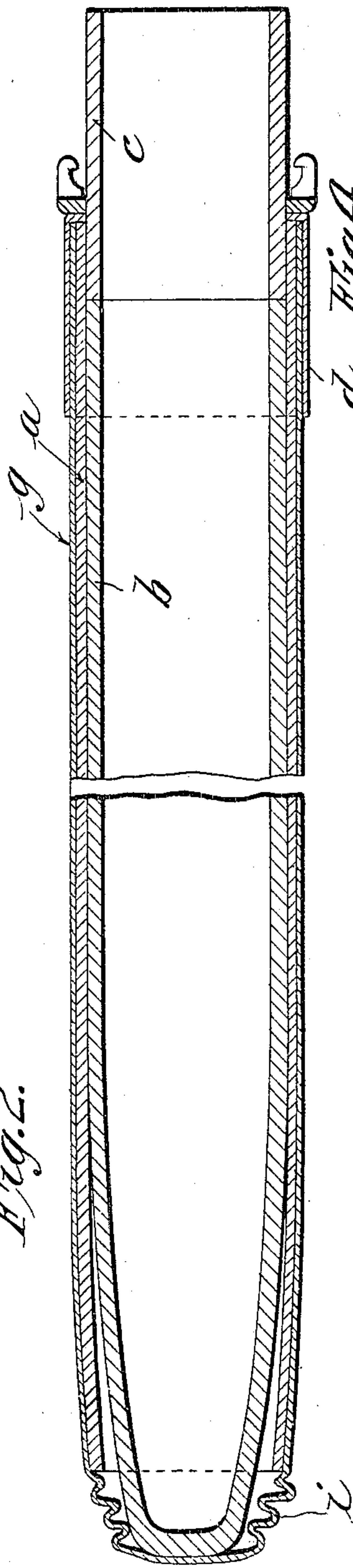


Fig. 2.

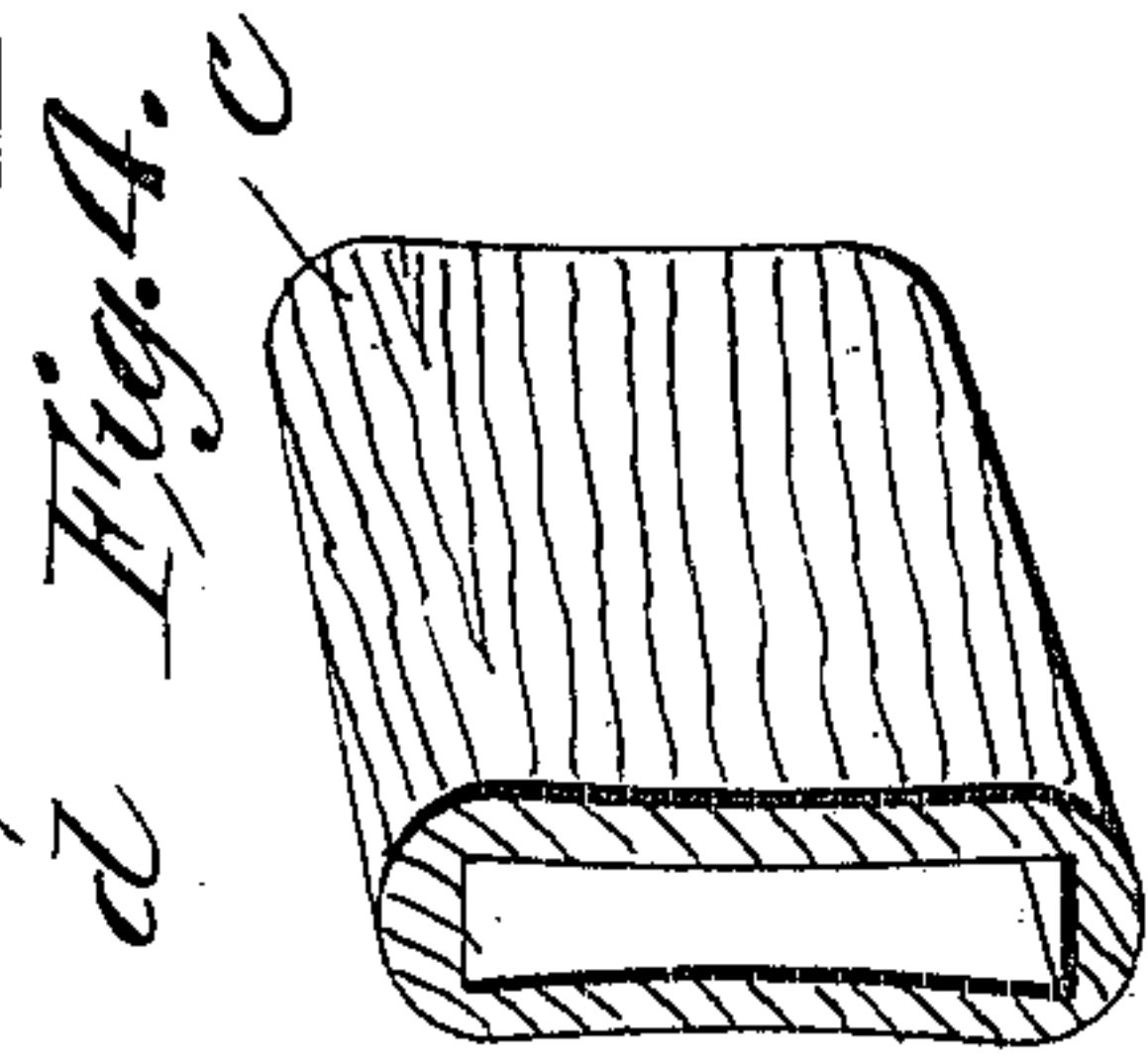


Fig. 4.

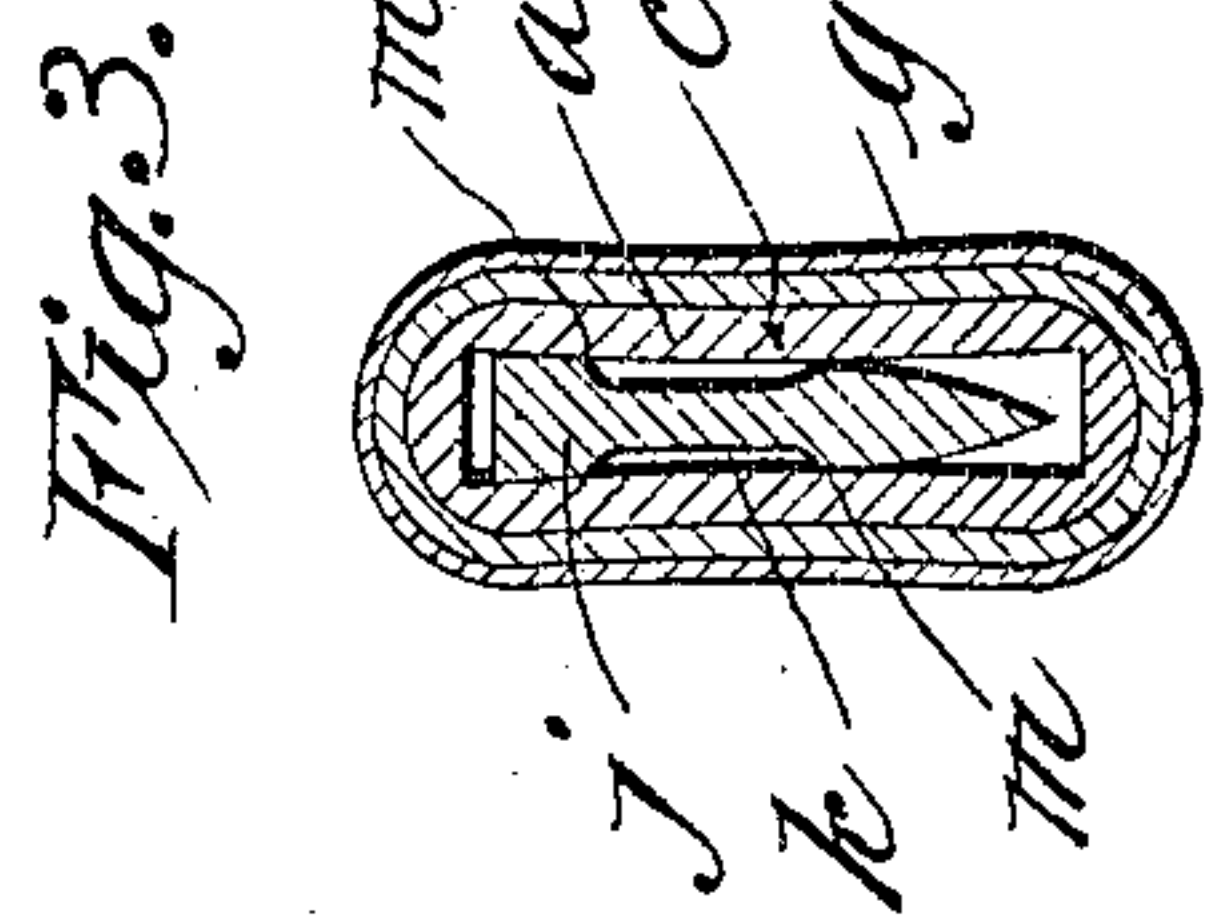


Fig. 3.

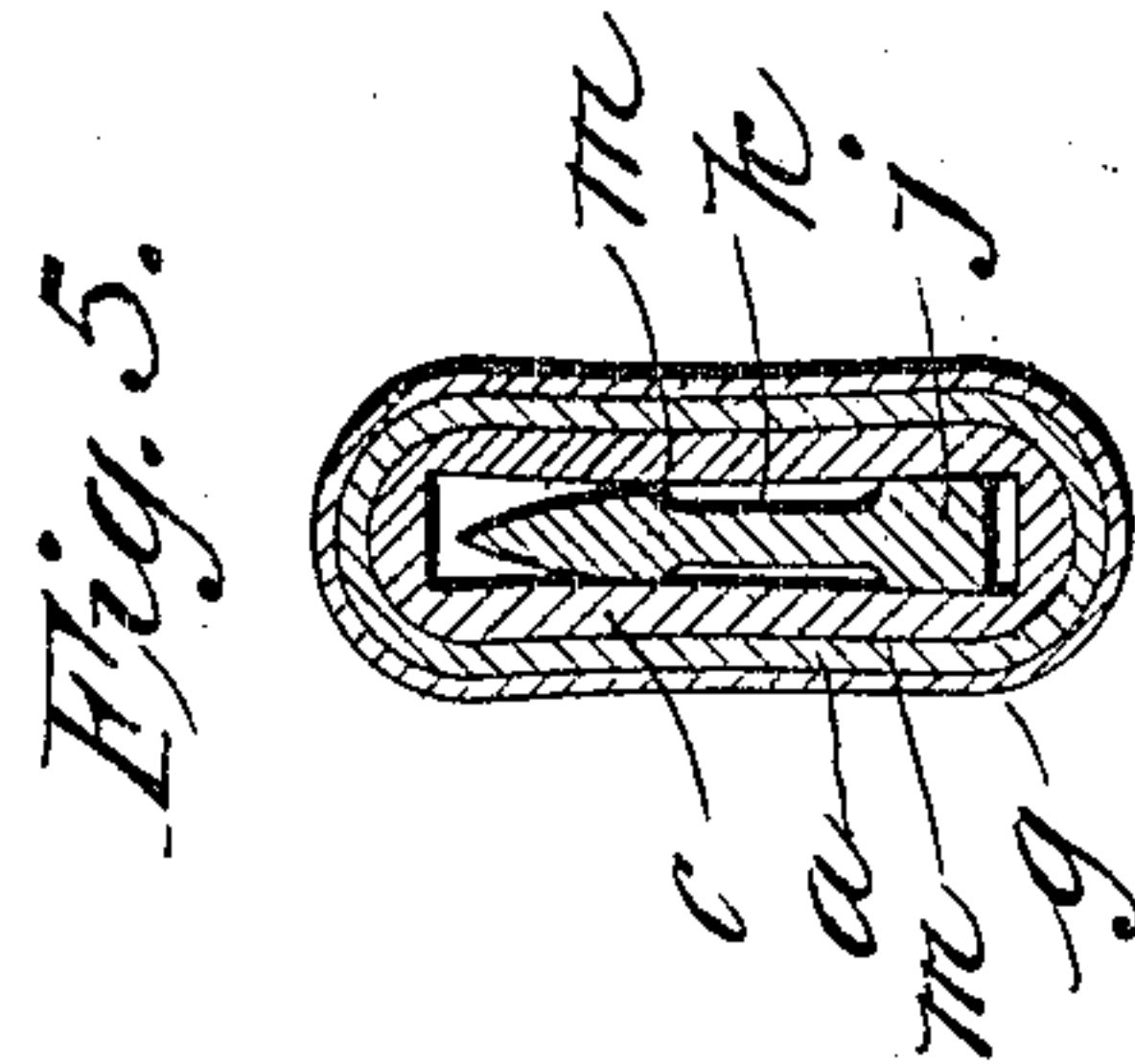


Fig. 5.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK A. BRAGG, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

## SCABBARD.

No. 831,771.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 25, 1906.

Application filed March 5, 1906. Serial No. 304,356.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDERICK A. BRAGG, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Scabbards, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the construction of scabbards; and it has for its object to provide a lining for the same made in two sections, whereby when the portion of the lining adjacent the upper or open end of the scabbard becomes worn or broken by long use the upper section or portion of the same may be replaced or reversed end for end.

Broadly, the invention consists in making the lining of scabbards in two sections, both sections being retained therein by friction alone, whereby they can be readily replaced whenever occasion requires, it being understood that the fit between the lining and metal case is a very close one. The scabbard itself is made of aluminium for lightness and strength.

Referring to the drawings forming part of this application, Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of the scabbard, showing the two-part lining and the usual covering for the same, preferably leather. Fig. 2 is the same view as Fig. 1, but with the parts in the position they occupy in the act of forcing outward the upper portion of the lining, the leather covering being wrinkled or folded at the bottom of the scabbard. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view on line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective detail view of the upper removable portion of the lining. Fig. 5 is a sectional view showing the blade inserted with the sharp edge facing in the opposite direction from that shown in Fig. 3.

Referring to the drawings in detail, *a* designates the scabbard proper, made, preferably, from aluminium for obtaining lightness and great strength. It is preferably made from a single piece of seamless tubing, flattened so as to reduce the same to the usual shape in cross-section and somewhat drawn out at the end, both ends of the part *a* being left open. The sides of the scabbard are preferably bent inward or bowed slightly, as clearly shown in Fig. 3, the purpose of which will be described hereinafter.

*b* designates the larger portion of the lining for the scabbard, while *c* designates the smaller and easily-removable portion of the

lining and located at the upper end of the scabbard.

*d* designates the usual clip or cap at the upper end of the scabbard carrying the usual hooks *e* and having the thickened rim *f* for limiting the downward movement of the blade into the scabbard.

*g* designates the usual covering for the scabbard of any suitable material, as leather.

It will be observed that the lining (designated by *b*) normally extends below or beyond the open lower end of the metal part *a* of the scabbard, as designated at *h*, and that the covering *g* is stretched tightly over this part, as clearly shown. As a result of placing the blade into and withdrawing the same from the scabbard the upper end of the wooden or other lining becomes badly worn and cut by the point of the blade. The lining in this condition is unsightly in appearance and also weakens this part of the scabbard. In order to remedy this defect, I have made the lining in two parts, as described, the upper part *c*, where the wear occurs, being much shorter than the lower part *b*. To remove the part *c* from the scabbard after the same is badly worn or broken, it is only necessary to place the lower end of the scabbard against some fixed support, and by exerting sufficient force the upper part *c* can be pushed outward to the position shown in Fig. 2, enabling the operator to entirely remove the same. A new piece of the short lining can then be inserted and the two parts then pushed back into place flush with the upper end of the metal cap or clip *d*, the scabbard being then substantially as good as new. It is to be understood that the piece *c* may be made of metal or some easily-fusible material instead of wood, as I do not limit myself to the use of wood alone. It will be observed that the covering for the metal body-piece *a* and the lower end of the lining *b* is wrinkled or puckered into the folded position designated at *i*, Fig. 2, but upon the insertion of a new piece *c* the covering is again stretched tightly over the lower end of the lining, as shown in Fig. 1.

The blade *j* is shown in Fig. 3 in place and has on opposite sides of the same the longitudinal grooves or depressions *k*, the purpose of which is to prevent the sharpened edge thereof from coming into contact with the lining by reason of the bowed or bent-in sides of the scabbard casing and lining, as shown, engaging the edges *m* of the grooves



k. This construction permits the blade to be inserted so that the sharpened edge may stand in either direction, as a comparison of Figs. 3 and 5 will show. This object cannot be obtained in the scabbard-cases as now constructed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

10 1. An improved article of manufacture, a scabbard having a lining made in two parts and slidable within the same.

2. As an article of manufacture, a scabbard having a seamless metal body portion open at both ends, a lining slidable within the body portion and made in two parts, one of the parts extending beyond one end of the body portion whereby the other part of the lining may be removed by exerting pressure on the part extending beyond the end of the body portion.

3. In a scabbard construction, a seamless body portion the inner sides being symmetrically convexed to engage the longitudinal depressions in the sides of a blade whereby the sharpened edge of the blade is kept free from contact with the interior walls of the scabbard as described, and a divided lining for the body portion, as described.

30 4. In a scabbard construction, a seamless metal body portion open at both ends and having concaved sides, a sectional slidable lining for the same of unequal dimensions, the larger section protruding from one end of the body portion, the smaller section being flush with the opposite end of the scabbard, whereby when pressure is exerted on the protrud-

ing section the two sections may be slid within the body portion so that the shorter section may be removed.

5. In a scabbard construction, a seamless metal body portion open at both ends and having concaved sides, a sectional slidable lining for the same of unequal dimensions, the larger section protruding from one end of the body portion, the smaller section being flush with the opposite end of the scabbard whereby when pressure is exerted on the protruding section the two sections may be slid within the body portion so that the shorter section may be removed, said lining being also convexed whereby the longitudinal grooves in the sides of the blade are engaged by the convex inner portions of the lining to prevent the sharpened edge of the blade from coming into contact with the interior wall of the scabbard.

6. As an article of manufacture, a scabbard having a seamless metal body portion open at both ends, a lining for the same made in two parts, one of the parts extending beyond one end of the body portion whereby the other part of the lining may be removed by exerting pressure on the part extending beyond the end of the body portion.

7. An improved article of manufacture, a scabbard having a lining made in two parts and retained in place therein by frictional resistance.

FREDERICK A. BRAGG.

Witnesses:

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