No. 895,778. PATENTED AUG. 11, 1908.

M. MAYER.

BORING TOOL.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 9, 1908.

Fig. 1

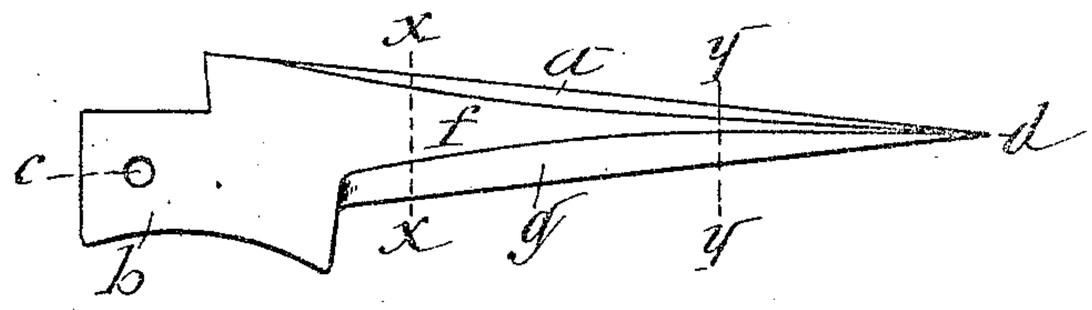

Fig. 2

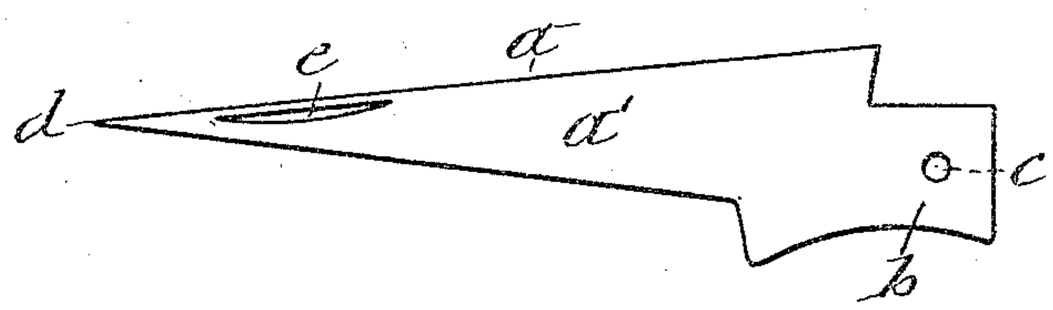

Fig. 3

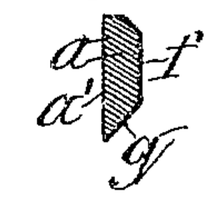

Fig. 4

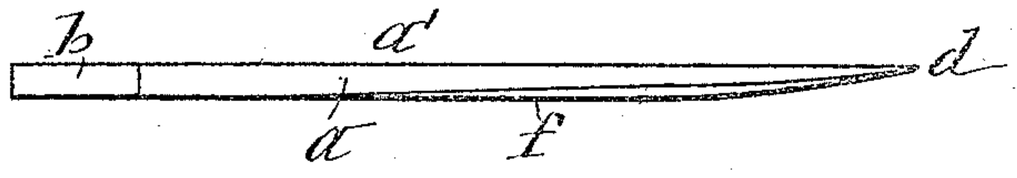

Fig. 5

Witnesses:
J. F. Isaacs.
W. H. Meier Jr.

Inventor:
Moritz Mayer.
By his Attorney
E. Isaacs

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORITZ MAYER, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

BORING-TOOL.

No. 895,778. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 11, 1908.

Application filed March 9, 1908. Serial No. 420,010.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it know that I, MORITZ MAYER, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Boring-Tools, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide a strong, efficient and inexpensive tool for quickly piercing and boring a smooth circular aperture in leather or other penetrable object.

To that end the invention consists in the novel construction of the piercing and boring blade of the tool hereinafter described and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which

Figures 1 and 2 are plan views of opposite sides of the blade, Figs. 3 and 4 are transverse sections respectively on the lines—X—X— and —Y—Y— in Fig. 1; and, Fig. 5 is back edge view of the blade.

—*a*— represents the blade which is formed with a tang —*b*— by which it is connected to a suitable handle, preferably of the form of a pocket-knife handle to which the blade is pivoted by a rivet passing through the handle and through a perforation —*c*— in the tang in the usual and well known manner. Said blade is formed with its edges converging throughout the length of the main portion of the blade and terminating in a sharp piercing point —*d*— at one end thereof as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. One side of said blade is formed with a flat face —a^1— which is in a uniform plane throughout the entire length and width of the blade as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings, and is provided with the groove —*e*— for insertion of the thumb-nail in opening the blade from its handle. The opposite side of the blade is formed with a flat face —*f*— in the central or main portion of the width of the blade and parallel with the plane of the face —a^1— as shown in Figs. 1 and 4. The main portion of the blade is thus maintained at a uniform thickness which braces the blade longitudinally so as to prevent its bending during its operation. At one side of the face —*f*— the blade is beveled to a cutting edge as shown at —*g*—. At the opposite side of the face —*f*— the blade is beveled only partway to leave a thick edge on the blade and obviate unduly weakening the blade.

In using the said tool, the operator forces the point —*d*— into the leather or other penetrable object, and then by turning the tool thus entered and simultaneously pressing the tool into the pierced object a round smooth-edged aperture is formed therein by the cutting-edge —*g*— of the blade —*a*—.

It will be readily observed that the described shape of the boring tool is easily formed from a blank cut from a plain flat steel plate and can be manufactured expeditiously in a very simple and inexpensive manner, by means of a drop-press provided with suitable dies.

What I claim as my invention is:—

The improved boring tool consisting of the longitudinally tapered blade having one of its sides formed with a uniform flat face extending the entire length and width of the blade, and the opposite side formed with a reinforcing flat face in the main portion of the blade and parallel with the plane of the other aforesaid face and beveled to the edge thereof at one side of the said reinforcing face and beveled partway at the opposite side of said face as set forth.

MORITZ MAYER.

Witnesses:
J. J. LAASS,
A. HILL.