F. W. KLEVER.

DISJOINTABLE POCKET KNIFE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 9, 1906.

924,796. **Patented June 15, 1909.**

Fig. 1.

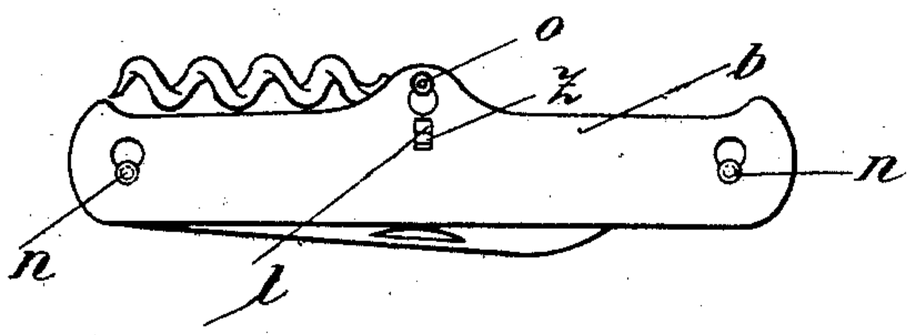


Fig. 2.

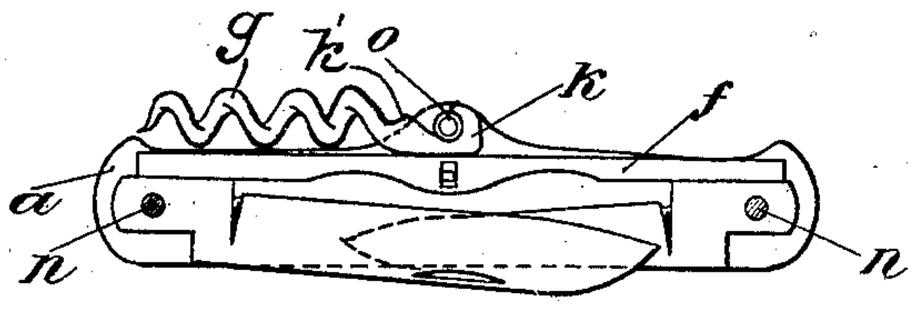


Fig. 3.

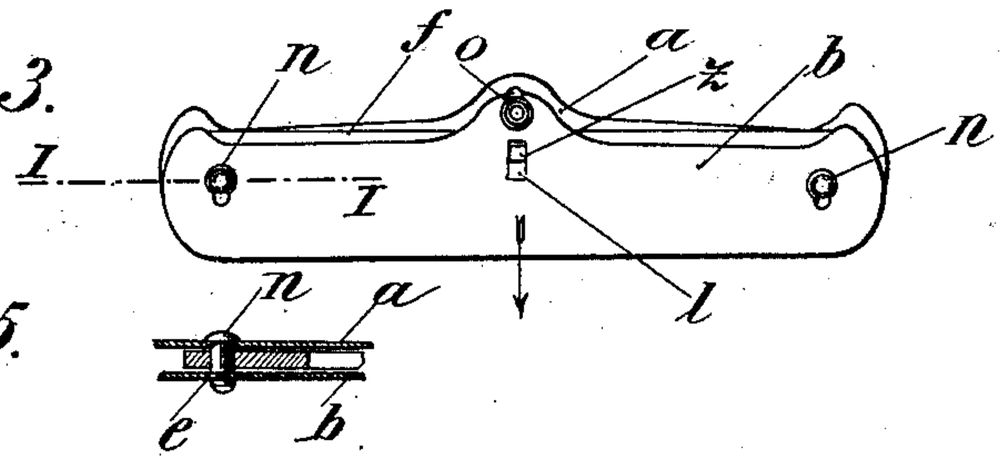
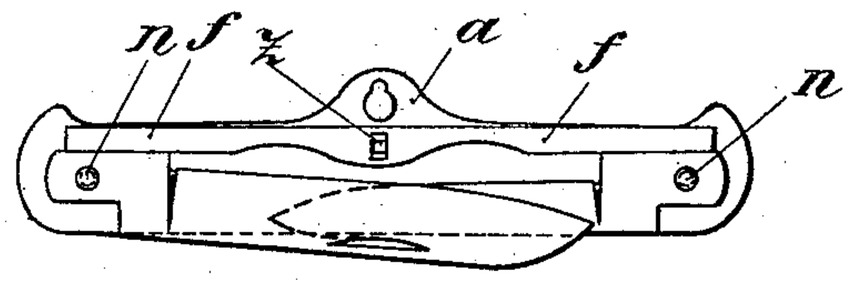


Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

Edward F. Miller,

Harold Baron.

Inventor:

Friedrich Wilhelm Klever

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRIEDRICH WILHELM KLEVER, OF SOLINGEN, GERMANY.

DISJOINTABLE POCKET-KNIFE.

No. 924,796. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 15, 1909.

Application filed August 9, 1906. Serial No. 329,852.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRIEDRICH WILHELM KLEVER, manufacturer, a subject of the German Emperor, and resident of Wiesenstrasse 14, Solingen, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Disjointable Pocket-Knives, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in pocket-knives of the type which can be taken to pieces, and put together again. This feature of the pocket-knife is produced by means of a detachable extra cork-screw or other tool, which when in position holds together the various parts of the knife by pressure against the spring. When the corkscrew is taken out, the pressure on the spring is released, and the parts of the knife can be detached. The advantages of such a disjointable pocket-knife are that the several parts can be readily cleaned, or repaired, and replaced if broken.

In the drawing, of which the same letters refer to the same parts in the several views:—Figure 1 shows an external view of the pocket-knife when closed. Fig. 2 shows the arrangement of the single parts. Figs. 3 and 4 show views of the knife in different steps of putting it together. Fig. 5 is a partial transverse section on line I—I of Fig. 3.

In the handle plate *a* the pins *n* are fastened, while on the plate *b* there is a similar pin *o*. The pins, which are provided with notches *e*, fit into slots adapted for them and hold fast the other plate. The slots are enlarged at one end in the usual manner so that the pins can be inserted; the other end of the slot is narrow and conforms with the thickness of the pin at the place where it is notched. The two pins *n* which are to be found at the ends of the handle plate *a* serve at the same time as pivots on which the blades or other tools work. The pin *o* at the back side of the knife, situated at about equal distance from the ends of the handle-plates, and fastened on plate *b* acts as a pivot for the cork-screw *g* or similar tool which is placed there. This tool works on the pivot *o* by means of a hook *k* instead of a circular hole. The part k^1 of the shank of the cork screw is wedge-shaped whereby the cork screw is prevented from being laterally displaced and held in the position shown in Fig. 2. In the middle of the spring *f* is a pin which goes right through, and forms on each side a pivot *z*. The pivots fit into slots *l* on both handle-plates.

The putting together of the pocket-knife is effected in the following way:—First one pivot *z* of the spring is placed in the slot *l* of handle-plate *a*, then the two knife blades are placed on the pins *n*. The other plate *b* is then laid on in such a manner that the two pins *n* and the pin *o* fit into the enlarged ends of the slots; if necessary the plates are moved a little one way or the other until they are in correct adjustment. The corkscrew, or other tool, is now hooked on the pin *o*, being placed lengthwise with the plates to effect this. Then the corkscrew is brought into the position of use, or into its final position, which is opposite to the position of hocking. In this way the spring is pushed forward, and presses against the base of each blade, causing the handle-plates *a* and *b* to be so placed that they cover one another exactly, and that the pins fit into, by means of their notches, the narrow ends of the slots. The various parts of the pocket-knife cannot now be disjointed and separated, so long as the corkscrew is not turned down into the original position and unhinged.

The pin *o* could also be fixed on the plate *a*, but it has the disadvantage that the additional portion of the handle necessary for the corkscrew in that case projects too far.

It is obvious that the pocket-knife can be provided with external handle-plates of ivory, bone, wood or other material. In that case the slots are only made in the metal plates which form the base of the handle. Instead of the slots *l* for the pivots *z* of the spring, it is also possible to adapt grooves. It is obvious also that others besides the above mentioned tools can be provided within the handle in all respects as with pocket-knives of ordinary construction.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

In a pocket-knife, the combination of two handle plates, cross slots enlarged at one end and arranged in one of the said handle plates, and notched pins situated on the other of the said handle plates, the said notched pins being adapted to engage into the said cross slots and to hold together the said handle plates, a guide slot in the middle of each of said handle plates, knife-blades mounted on the said pins, a spring situated between the said handle plates and resting

on the shank ends of the said knife-blades, and lateral projections fixed on the said spring and adapted to fit into the said guide slots, a cross slot enlarged at one end and arranged in one of the said handle plates, and a notched pin fixed to the other of the said handle plates and adapted to engage into the last said cross slot, a cork-screw or similar tool having a hook formed shank and being loosely mounted on the last said pin, the shank of the said cork-screw being adapted to tightly press the said spring against the shank ends of the said knife-blades, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name this 15th day of June 1906, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRIEDRICH WILHELM KLEVER.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM ESSENWEIN,

ALFR. POHLMEYER.