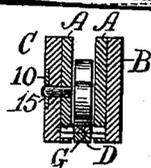
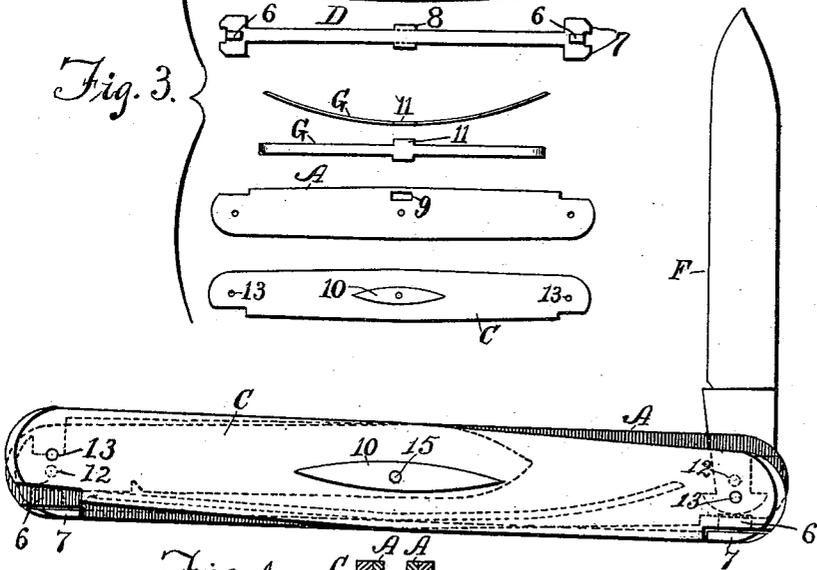
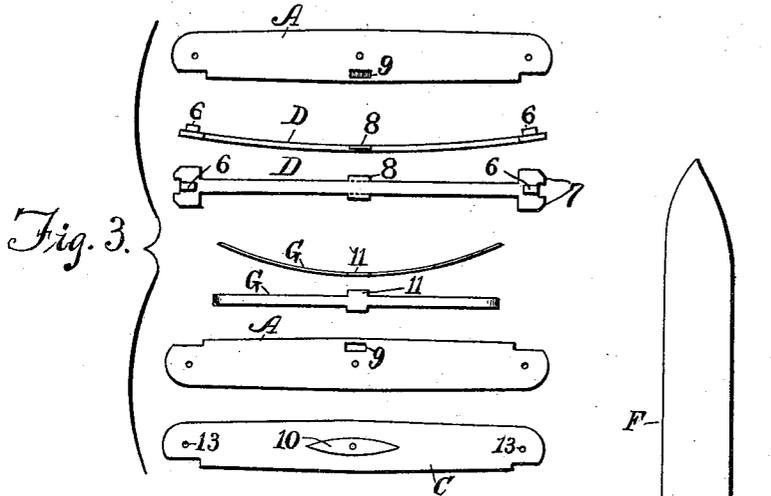
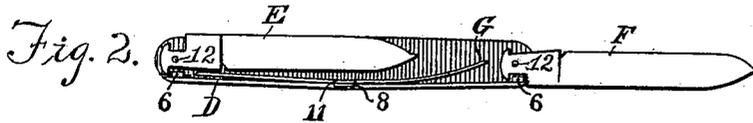
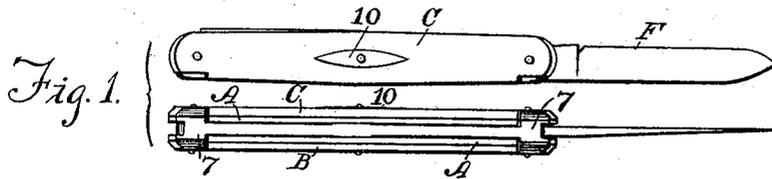


(No Model.)

C. R. EVERTZ.  
POCKET KNIFE.

No. 595,909.

Patented Dec. 21, 1897.



WITNESSES:  
C. L. Belcher  
Wm. H. Capel.



INVENTOR  
Carl Robert Evertz,  
BY  
Townsend & Dickur  
HIS ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL ROBERT EVERTZ, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF  
TO DAVID EASTMAN, OF PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

## POCKET-KNIFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 595,909, dated December 21, 1897.

Application filed February 25, 1897. Serial No. 624,924. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CARL ROBERT EVERTZ, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Pocket-Knives, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to knives having blades pivoted or hinged to handles, such as clasp-knives and pocket-knives, and particularly to that class of such knives in which the blades are locked in position.

Pocket-knives have heretofore been constructed in which the blades have been locked closed and others in which they have been locked open, and various devices have been employed for operating these locks.

The principal object of this invention is to construct a pocket-knife in which the unlocking or releasing device will be so formed and located that there will be no possible danger of its operating accidentally while the knife is in the pocket and yet will be always readily operated when desired.

Another object is to construct a pocket-knife in which any or all of the blades may be locked either closed or open and be capable of being unlocked by the manipulation of one of the parts of the handle.

Another object is to so construct the locking and releasing devices that the knife shall present an attractive appearance and closely resemble an ordinary knife of its class.

With these objects in view the invention consists in the construction, formation, and combination of parts, as hereinafter fully described, and set forth in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents in side elevation and back view a knife embodying the invention. Fig. 2 represents the knife in side elevation with one side of the handle removed. Fig. 3 represents the parts of the handle in detail. Fig. 4 is a view on an enlarged scale, showing the operation of the locking and releasing mechanism and also a transverse section through the handle. Fig. 5 represents a modified form of blade.

Although this invention applies to all forms of knives having pivoted blades for concealment within a handle or haft, it is herein illus-

trated and described with special reference to a pocket-knife.

In the drawings, A refers to the lining of the handle; B, to the scale upon one side of the handle; C, to the scale upon the other side; D, to the back-spring; E, to one of the blades, and F to the other.

For convenience in illustration a two-bladed knife is represented, though the invention is applicable to a knife having any number of blades. The back-spring is of special formation, it being provided at its ends with catches, as 6, projecting upwardly between the sides of the lining and with lateral projections 7 projecting across the handle back of the lining and scales. This spring may be secured in place between the sides of the handle in any suitable way, but the most convenient form is that illustrated, wherein said spring is provided at or near its middle with lateral projections 8, which are located in recesses, as 9, formed in the back edge of the lining. The tangs of the blades are notched or provided with projections, as shown, for engagement with the catches 6 for the purpose of locking the blade in fixed position. With the notches or projections located as in Figs. 2 and 4 a blade may be locked both in its open and its closed position. Should it be desired to lock the blade simply in its closed position, then the notch or projection would be formed on the front edge of the tang only, as illustrated in Fig. 5. Should it be desired to lock the blade only in its open position, the notch or projection for engagement with the catch would obviously be located on the back edge of the tang.

To disengage the catch 6 on the back-spring from the notch or projection on the tang, any suitable device may be employed which will press the back-spring outwardly. It is preferred, however, to operate the back-spring in the release of its catch by means of a lever pivoted upon the side of the handle. This lever may form a portion of the handle, and this invention includes especially the adaptation of one of the scales to the operation of releasing the lock formed by the engagement of the catch on the back-spring with the notch or projection in the tang of the blade. This

construction is the one fully illustrated herein. The scale C for this purpose is pivoted, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 4, to the lining of the handle and rests at its ends upon the projections 7 of the back-spring. The pivot for this scale may be located in any suitable portion thereof, but by preference is located through the shield 10, which will serve to strengthen the scale at its pivotal point and also to indicate which scale is the one to be operated as the releasing device for the locking mechanism.

It is preferable also to provide some means for throwing the blades out when they are released. For this purpose a spring, as G, is located within the handle against the back-spring and is preferably secured in place by means of projections 11, which are located in the recesses 9, which, as above stated, also receive the projections 8 of the back-spring. This spring G has an upward bias at its ends, and these ends rest, preferably, under the tang near its junction with the cutting edge of the blade. When this spring is used, no thumb-nail mark on the blades is necessary.

To open the knife, the scale C is tilted, as indicated in Fig. 4, thereby pressing out the end of spring D and releasing the catch 6 from engagement with the tang of blade F. The spring G then operates to throw the blade F out. The blade may then be pressed back into position shown in Fig. 2, when the catch 6 will lock it in that position. To return the blade into the handle, the scale is pressed in the same direction as before, thereby releasing the catch from the tang, when the blade may be shut and locked in that position by the engagement of the catch 6 with the projection on the tang, as indicated in Fig. 2, at the blade E. To open the blade E and close it, the scale must be moved in the direction reverse to that just described.

It will be noted, as illustrated in Fig. 3, that the recess 9 is formed by simply making a hole through the lining, so that the scale covers said opening and forms the back wall of the recess.

It will also be noted that the pivots for the blades (indicated at 12 in Fig. 4) do not pass through the movable scale C, which scale, however, is, for the sake of deception, provided with pins at 13 coincident with the rivets.

With a knife constructed as just described it is impossible for the blades to be accidentally opened while the knife is in the pocket, and it is also impossible for the blades to close up and cut the fingers while the knife is in use.

Other changes in the form and construction of the parts of the knife aside from those above suggested may be made without departing from the invention. One of these may consist of the omission of the catch 6 when the blade shown in Fig. 5 is used, the projection in that case taking over the end of the back-spring.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a knife having two or more pivoted blades, the combination with locking devices for holding the blades in fixed positions, of a single releasing device for operating any and all of the locking devices.

2. In a pocket-knife, the combination with the lining and a pivoted blade or blades, of the back-spring adapted to lock said blade or blades in fixed position, and one of the scales of the handle pivoted to the lining and adapted to engage the back-spring and unlock the blade or blades.

3. In a pocket-knife, the combination with the lining and a pivoted blade or blades, of the back-spring adapted to lock said blade or blades in fixed position, one of the scales of the handle pivoted to the lining and adapted to engage the back-spring and unlock the blade or blades, and a spring or springs mounted within the handle and engaging with the blades at their tangs to throw them open when released.

4. In a pocket-knife, the combination with the lining and a pivoted blade or blades provided with locking notches or projections, of a back-spring secured to the lining and provided with lateral projections, and with means for engaging the notches or projections on the blade or blades, and one of the scales pivoted to the lining so that when tilted it will engage the projections on the back-spring and throw it out of engagement with the blade or blades.

5. In a pocket-knife, the combination with the handle having a fixed lining, of blades pivoted in either end of the handle and provided at their tangs with notches for locking the blades in fixed positions, a back-spring provided with lugs for engaging said notches and with lateral projections at each end, and one of the scales centrally pivoted to be tilted into engagement with the said projections at either end of the back-spring, as and for the purpose set forth.

6. In a pocket-knife, the combination of the linings provided with recesses at the back edges, the back-spring having projections fitting into said recesses and provided at its ends with catches and lateral projections, blades whose tangs are provided with notches or projections to engage said catches, a scale pivoted to the lining and resting at its ends against the lateral projections upon the back-spring, and a spring located within the handle and having projections resting in the said recesses of the handle and having its ends located under the tangs of the blades, substantially as set forth.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 5th day of February, A. D. 1897.

CARL ROBERT EVERTZ.

Witnesses:

WM. H. CAPEL,  
DELBERT H. DECKER.