B. A. PRINCE.

JACK KNIFE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 2, 1919.

1,370,995.

Patented Mar. 8, 1921.

2 SHEETS--SHEET 1.

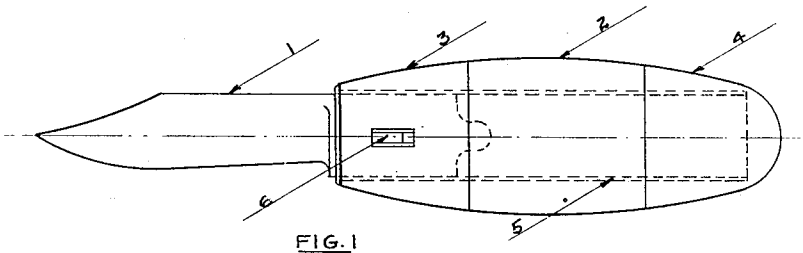


FIG. 1

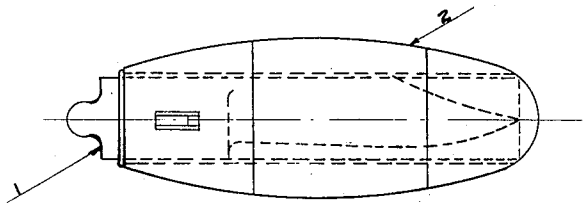


FIG. 2

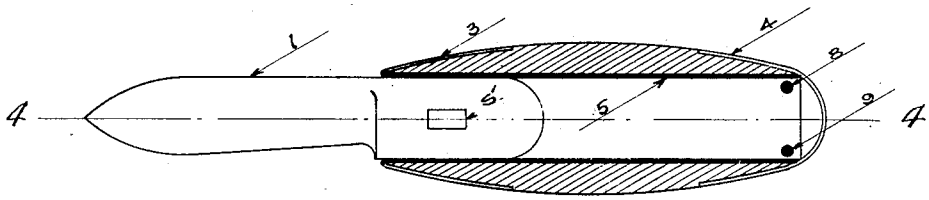


FIG. 3

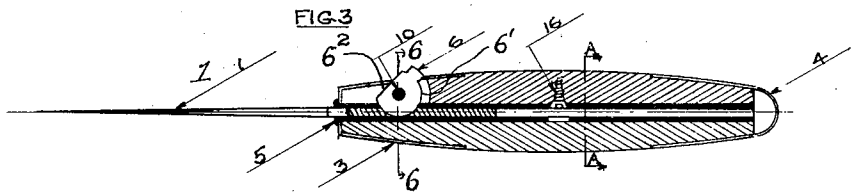


FIG 4

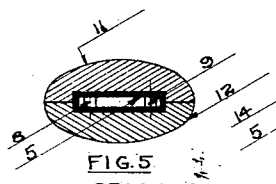


FIG. 5

SECA-A

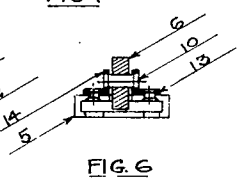


FIG. 6

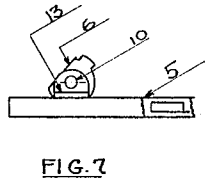


FIG. 7

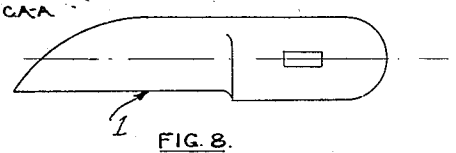


FIG. 8.

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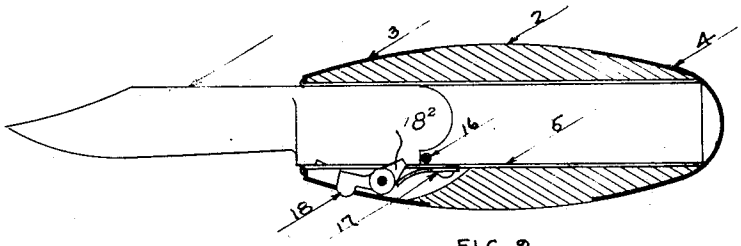


FIG. 9

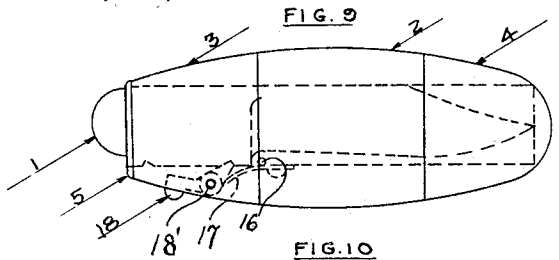


FIG. 10

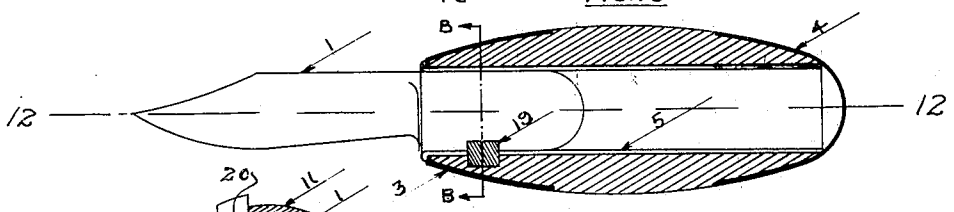


Fig. 15

SEC B-B

FIG. 11

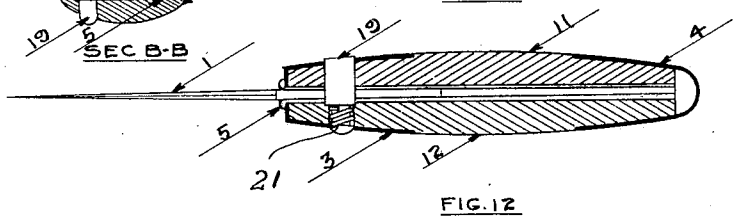


FIG. 12

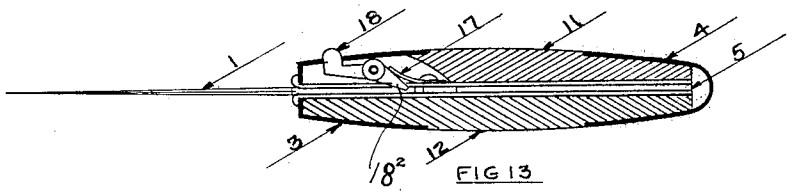


FIG 13

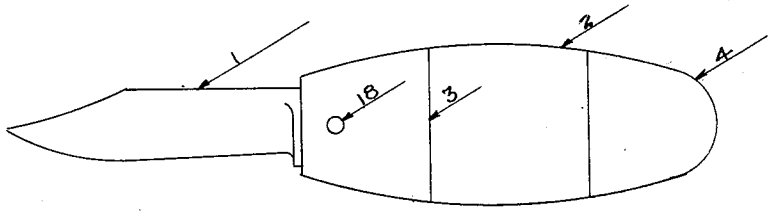


FIG 14

INVENTOR.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BURTON A. PRINCE, OF WESTFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

JACK-KNIFE.

1,370,995. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 8, 1921.

Application filed December 2, 1919. Serial No. 342,026.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BURTON A. PRINCE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Westfield, in the county of Hampden and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Jack-Knives, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in knives, commonly known as pocket "jack" knives. The object of the invention is to provide a knife in which the blades are readily interchangeable, so that different shapes can be used or substituted in the same handle when the blades are worn out, broken, or it is desired to change them for any reason.

Another object of the invention is to provide a knife in which there are no sharp edges on the handle that would endanger the user of same. Another object is to provide a knife in which the blade, instead of being pivotally attached to the handle is slidable in and out of the handle, thereby preventing the possibility of the blade accidentally turning on its pivot.

In the present invention there are no springs engaging the blades to wear out or become broken and one that can be easily opened without using the finger nail as in the ordinary knife.

The invention broadly considered, comprises a handle formed with a casing or blade sheath located therein for receiving the blade and a lock of suitable construction for holding the blade in place when pushed into the handle or extended for use.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of one form of my improvement showing the blade extended and in locked position ready for use.

Fig. 2 is a side elevational view of Fig. 1 showing the blade incased or pushed into the handle.

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view through the handle illustrating the interior construction and the sheath therein, the view being taken in the plane of the side of the blade.

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3, showing one form of lock for the blade.

Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view on the line A—A of Fig. 4, showing the two parts of the handle and the inclosing casing or sheath.

Fig. 6 is a sectional view through the pivot of the lock on the line 6—6 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 7 is a side elevational view of Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 illustrates a blade of different shape or formation from that shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

Figs. 9 to 14 show modifications of the locking device and in which;

Fig. 9 is a sectional view through the handle taken in a plane parallel with the side of the blade.

Fig. 10 is a side elevational view of Fig. 9 showing the blade in dotted lines inserted in the handle.

Fig. 11 is a view similar to Fig. 9, but showing a different form of lock for the blade.

Fig. 12 is a horizontal sectional view taken in a plane on the line 12—12 of Fig. 11.

Fig. 13 is a view of a modification in which the lock is located at one side of the blade.

Fig. 14 is a side elevational view of Fig. 13.

Fig. 15 is a transverse sectional view on the line B—B of Fig. 11 showing the lock holding the blade in open position.

Referring to the drawings in detail: 1 designates the blade in the several views; 2 is the handle proper; 3 and 4 are the ferrules at the opposite ends of the handle; 5 designates the sheath that is located within the handle and is a rectangular construction to receive the blade. 6 designates one form of lock which is provided with a curved edge 6′ and a flat surface 6^2; the curved edge entering the opening 5′ to hold the blade locked and in either open or closed position. When it is desired to push the blade into the sheath, the lock 6 is rotated on its pivot to bring the flat surface 6^2 against the side of the blade. 8 and 9 are rivets passing through the ferrules, the sheath and the wooden portions or side pieces of the handle. 10 designates the pivot pin for the lock 6. 11 and 12 are the wooden portions of the handle within which the sheath 5 is secured by means of the rivets just referred to. For pivotally securing the lock 6 to the sheath, brackets 13 and 14 are provided in which the pin 10 is located, as clearly shown in Figs. 6 and 7.

Referring to Figs. 10, 9, 13, 14 and 15, in which modifications of the locking device are shown, in Figs. 9 and 10, 16 designates a pin or stop to prevent the knife blade from

being pushed inward too far when in or out of use. When the blade is not in use, it is in the position shown in Fig. 10, the lock being held in place by means of the spring 17, which lock is designated at 18 and pivotally secured to the casing at 18′, the end 18^2 entering a recess in the edge of the blade, whereby the blade is prevented from being withdrawn. By pressing inward on the part 18, its end 18^2 is withdrawn and the blade can be readily removed.

The lock shown in Figs. 11, 12 and 15 comprises a slidable pin 19 having a recess 20, which permits the blade to slide inward or outward. When the pin is released the spring 21 pushes the pin 19 to the position shown in Fig. 12, which enters a recess or groove in the edge of the blade and thus holds the blade locked.

Figs. 13 and 14 show a lock that is located in the side of the handle which is similar to the lock shown in Figs. 9 and 10. An opening in the side of the blade receives the end 18^2.

From this description it will be seen that the various constructions permit the blade to be readily removed from the handle and inserted therein ready for use where it is automatically locked and retained in this position, the different locking devices preventing the blade from rotating or pushing inward or outward when in use. It is evident that blades of different forms may be used as shown in Figs. 1, 3 and 8.

What I claim is:

1. In a "jack" knife, the combination with the handle thereof, of a centrally disposed sheath or casing located in the body portion of the handle and open only at its end, means for securing the sheath to the handle, a blade longitudinally slidable in the sheath and said sheath being designed to receive a blade either in its open or extended position and a lock permanently located at the forward end only of the handle and movable transversely to the side or plane of the blade for securing the blade in the sheath in both of said positions.

2. A knife of the type described, in combination with the handle, of an open ended sheath therein and extending substantially the length thereof, a longitudinally movable blade in the sheath, said sheath and handle having an opening in one side thereof for receiving a blade locking device, said device being arranged for movement in a direction transversely toward and away from the side of the blade, said device engaging the blade for retaining the same in the sheath when not in use and for holding the blade extended when in use.

3. A "jack" knife comprising a handle portion, a sheath incased by the handle and having one end only open to receive a slidable blade, means for locking the blade in either its open or extended position comprising a disk-shaped member having a movement transversely toward and away from the side of the blade, said member being mounted on a pivot and having one edge cut away to permit the blade to move into and out of the handle and the remaining portion formed on an arc to engage the side of the blade for clamping it in place in either its open or closed position, as described.

BURTON A. PRINCE.