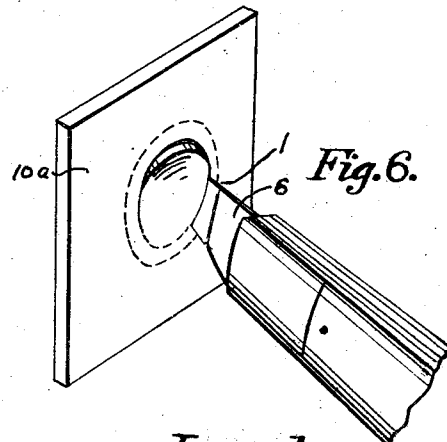
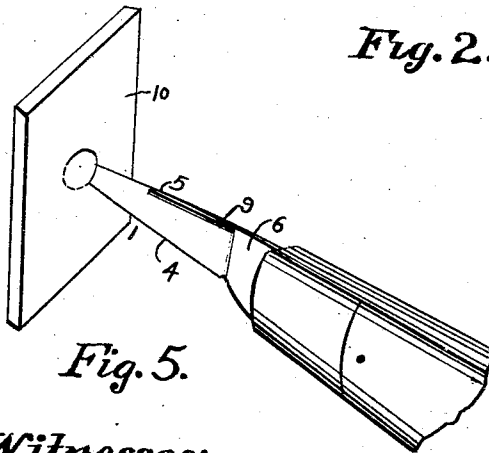
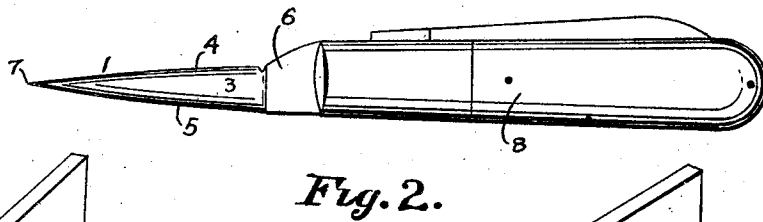
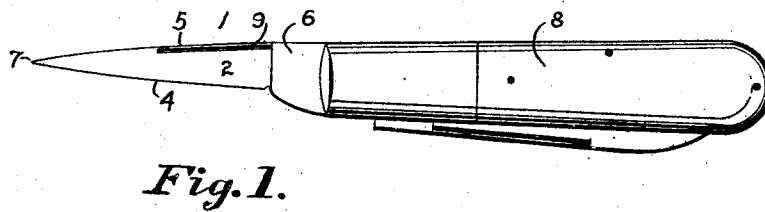
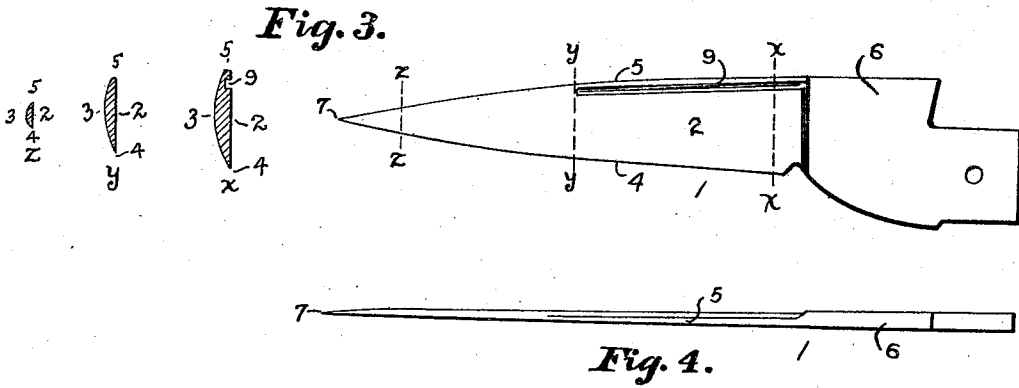


A. A. VIGNOS.
KNIFE BLADE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 3, 1909.

938,186.

Patented Oct. 26, 1909.



Witnesses;
W. R. Rhoads.
Ruth C. Miller

Inventor;
Alfred A. Vignos,
By Harry Freese
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED A. VIGNOS, OF CANTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE NOVELTY CUTLERY COMPANY,
OF CANTON, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

KNIFE-BLADE.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 26, 1909.

938,186.

Application filed March 3, 1909. Serial No. 481,057.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED A. VIGNOS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Canton, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Knife-Blades, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to the blade of a knife, as of an ordinary pocket knife in which the blade is adapted to be closed by folding or closing into the handle; and the object of the improvement is to so shape and form the blade that it can be used for punching or cutting a sheet of leather or other like material on a curved line, as well as for the ordinary uses of a pocket knife. These general objects of the improvement are illustrated with reference to a preferred embodiment of the invention in the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a pocket knife with the improved blade open, showing the flat side thereof; Fig. 2, a reverse view of the same, showing the convex side of the improved blade; Fig. 3, an enlarged side view of the flat side of the improved blade, detached from the handle, and showing adjacent thereto cross sections x , y and z on lines of like designation; Fig. 4, a back-edge view of the enlarged blade; Fig. 5, a fragmentary perspective view illustrating the use of the blade for punching or cutting a small round hole; and Fig. 6, a similar view showing the use of the blade in cutting a larger hole.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the drawings.

The blade 1 is formed flat from edge to edge on one side 2 and convexly curved from edge to edge on the other side 3, and the cutting edge 4 and the back edge 5 are preferably tapered to converge from the shank 6 to the point 7 at the free end of the blade; and when the blade is adapted to be folded and closed in the handle 8, the usual groove 9 is preferably provided in the flat side adjacent to the back edge of the blade, but this groove is so narrow that it is negligible as affecting the cutting operations of the blade. The back edge of the blade is preferably sharpened for a short distance from the pointed

end, so that the blade can be more readily inserted into and through a sheet of leather or other similar tough material, as 10 or 10^a. When so inserted, the knife is adapted to cut the leather on a circular line, in doing which the blade is guided by the transversely curved form of its convex side.

It is evident that the size of the circle will depend upon the portion of the blade which is employed to do the cutting. For instance, a small circular hole can be cut by the relatively narrow portion of the blade near the pointed end, as illustrated in Fig. 5; and a much larger circular hole can be cut by the wider portion of the blade near the shank, as illustrated in Fig. 6. In the latter figure, by making another cut on the circle shown by the outer broken line, it is evident that a ring or washer can be readily made by the use of the blade. The blade can also be used as a coping knife for cutting a concave notch in the end of a piece of molding for making an angle joint with another similar piece without beveling the same.

While the improved blade is specially and peculiarly well adapted for use either as a leather punch, a coping blade or to cut washers and the like, it is evident that it is also adapted to be used as the blade of an ordinary knife. Furthermore, the particular form of the blade gives it great strength for all of its uses and specially adapts it to resist twisting strains when employed for curved cutting. It will also be understood that it is not essential to use the blade in connection with a pocket or folding knife, but it is specially well adapted for such use.

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

1. A knife-blade having its edges convergently tapered from its shank to a point at the free end and having one side formed flat from edge to edge and the other side convexly curved from edge to edge.

2. A knife-blade having its edges converged to a point at its free end and having one side formed flat from edge to edge and the other side convexly curved from edge to edge.

3. A knife-blade having its free end sharp-

ened on both edges and having one side formed flat from edge to edge and the other side convexly curved from edge to edge.

4. A knife-blade having its free end sharpened and having one side formed flat from edge to edge and the other side convexly curved from edge to edge.

5. A knife-blade having one side formed flat from edge to edge and the other side convexly curved from edge to edge.

ALFRED A. VIGNOS.

Witnesses:

RUTH A. MILLER,
JOSEPH FREASE.