(No Model.)

A. BERGLUND.

POCKET KNIFE.

No. 598,896. Patented Feb. 15, 1898.

Fig. 1.

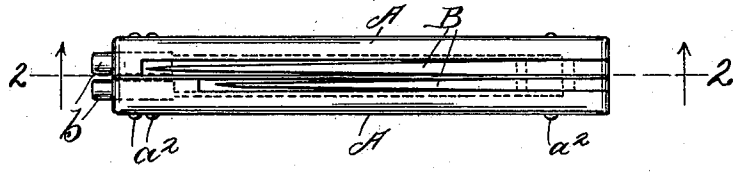


Fig. 2.

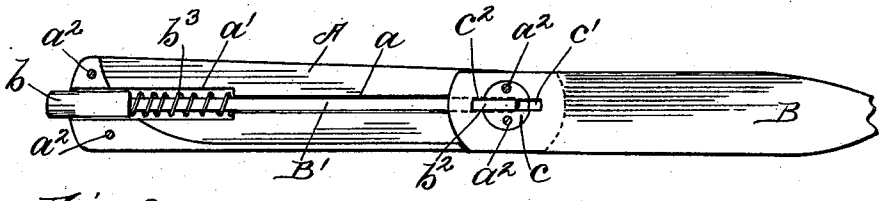


Fig. 3.

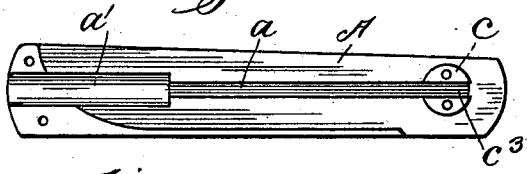


Fig. 4.

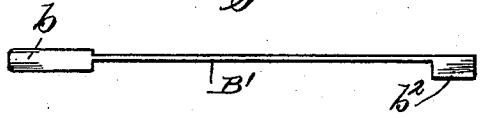


Fig. 5.

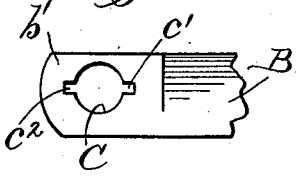


Fig. 6.

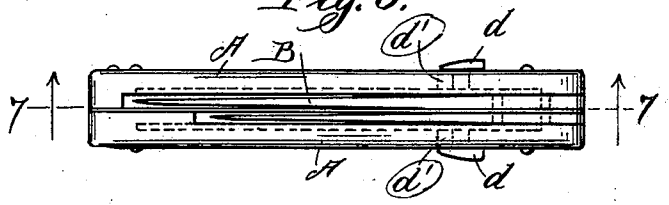


Fig. 7.

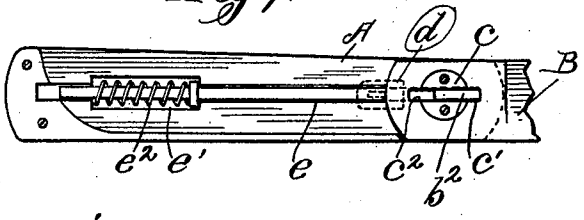
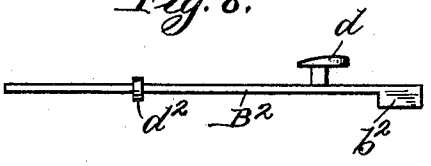


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW BERGLUND, OF MANISTEE, MICHIGAN.

POCKET-KNIFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 598,896, dated February 15, 1898.

Application filed August 30, 1897. Serial No. 649,912. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW BERGLUND, a citizen of the United States, residing at Manistee, in the county of Manistee and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pocket-Knives, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in pocket-knives of that class in which the blades are pivotally secured in the end or ends of the handle and are locked in a closed or open position by means of a suitable spring-actuated locking device; and it consists in certain peculiarities of the construction, novel arrangement, and operation of the various parts thereof, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth and specifically claimed.

The objects of my invention are, first, to provide a pocket-knife which shall be simple and inexpensive in construction, strong, durable, effective, and satisfactory in operation and use, and, second, such a knife in which by reason of the peculiar construction and operation of its parts the blades thereof will be held or locked in a closed or opened position, thus preventing the blades opening while the knife is being carried in the pocket and preventing them closing on the hand when opened and in use.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention pertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe it, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan or edge view of a knife embodying my invention, showing the blades thereof closed. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal view, partly in section and partly in elevation, taken on line 2 2 of Fig. 1 in the direction indicated by the arrows and showing the mechanism for locking one of the blades. Fig. 3 is an inner view in elevation of one side or section of the knife-handle. Fig. 4 is a detached plan view of the locking bar or rod for one of the blades. Fig. 5 is a fragmental view in elevation of a portion of one of the blades, showing the construction of its tang. Fig. 6 is a plan or edge view of a knife, showing a modification in the construction thereof. Fig. 7 is a longitudinal view, partly in section and partly in elevation, taken on line 7 7 of Fig. 6 in the direction indicated by the arrows, illustrating the construction of the modified locking-bar; and Fig. 8 is a detached plan view of one of the modified locking-bars.

Similar letters refer to like parts throughout the different views of the drawings.

A represents the sides or pieces constituting the handle of the knife, which may be made of any suitable size, form, and material, and may be secured together by means of rivets a^2 or in any other suitable manner. Each of the sides or pieces A, when the knife is constructed with two blades, is formed on its inner surface with a longitudinal groove a, extending from near that end of the piece to which the tang of the blade B is pivoted to and through the opposite end, the said groove being formed with an enlargement a', extending from its open end inwardly for the reception and operation of the enlargement b on the locking-bar B′, which lies in the groove a and engages the blade, as will be presently explained. The inner surface of each of the pieces A (when two blades are used) is provided with a circular boss c, through which the groove a extends diametrically, as is clearly shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. The tang b' of the blade or blades B is formed with a circular opening C, of a suitable size to receive the boss c on the side or piece of the handle, and said opening C is provided with recesses c' and c^2, located diametrically opposite each other and longitudinally in respect to the blade. Within the groove a and enlargement a' thereof is located and operates the locking-bar B′, which, as is clearly shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, is formed or provided at one of its ends with an enlargement b and at its other end with an enlargement b^2, which latter enlargement is of a length about equal to the slot or opening c^3 in the boss c on the side or piece of the knife-handle, and when located in said slot is about flush with the surface of said boss. Around the bar B′ and within the enlargement a' is a spring b^3, one end of which rests against the enlargement b of the locking-bar and the other end against the contracted portion of the enlargement a', as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. This spring normally

holds the locking-bar in the position shown in the last-named figure, but when the enlargement b is forced inwardly by pressure the said spring will yield sufficiently to allow the enlargement b^2 to be moved out of the recess c^2 to allow the blade to be turned on the boss c, which constitutes its pivot.

In Figs. 6 to 8, inclusive, of the drawings I have shown a modification in the construction of my knife which I may sometimes employ, and which consists in using a locking-bar B^2, having on one of its ends an enlargement b^2 to fit within the slot of the boss c and to engage the recesses c' and c^2 of the circular opening in the tang of the blade. In this modification the blade or blades are constructed as above set forth, but the sides A of the handle are each formed on their inner surfaces (when two blades are used) with grooves e, having a recess e' near the butt of the handle, but not extending therethrough, as in the first-described construction.

As shown in Fig. 8 of the drawings, the locking-bar B^2 is provided with a button-headed projection d, which extends through a slot d' in the side of the handle and is employed instead of the enlargement b for moving the bar or bolt B^2 when it is desired to release its enlargement b^2 from the blade. The bar or bolt B^2 is also provided with an enlargement or projection d^2, against which one end of the spring e^2, located within the recess e', rests, the other end of which spring rests against the contracted portion of said recess, as is clearly shown in Fig. 7 of the drawings.

While I have shown the knife constructed with two blades, yet it is apparent that I may employ one blade only, in which event it will be necessary to provide one side only of the handle with a groove, and one locking-bar only will be required. I may sometimes use a locking-bar constructed and adapted to be operated as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings for one of the blades, and a locking-bar constructed and adapted to be operated as shown in Fig. 7 of the drawings for the other blade without departing from the spirit of my invention.

The operation of my knife is simple and as follows: When the construction illustrated in Figs. 1 to 6, inclusive, is employed, the blade or blades of the knife may be opened by applying pressure to the enlargement b on the locking-bar B', which will force the enlargement b^2 out of engagement with the recess c' and allow the blade to be turned or opened, when by removing the pressure from the enlargement b the spring b^3 will retract the locking-bar and cause the enlargement b^2 to engage the recess c^2 in the tang of the blade and lock or secure it in an opened position. When the construction illustrated in Figs. 6 to 8, inclusive, is employed, the enlargement b^2 on the locking-bar B^2 may be disengaged from the recesses c' and c^2 by forcing the locking-bar toward the butt of the handle by means of the button-head d, which extends through the side or sides of the handle, as above set forth.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination with the side piece of the handle of a pocket-knife, having on its inner surface the groove a, provided with the enlargement a', of the circular boss c, having the slot c^3, secured on the side piece at the end of the groove therein, the blade B, having the circular opening C, to receive the boss, and the recesses c', and c^2, the locking-bar B', having the projection b^2, to fit within the slot of the boss and to engage the recesses c', and c^2, of the blade, and the enlargement b, extending through the enlargement a', and the spring b^3, located within the enlargement a', and having one of its ends resting against the contracted portion of said enlargement and its other end against the enlargement b, on the locking-bar, substantially as described.

ANDREW BERGLUND.

Witnesses:
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ALBERT ERICKSON.