No. 744,064. PATENTED NOV. 17, 1903.

H. GOLDIN.

POCKET KNIFE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 19, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

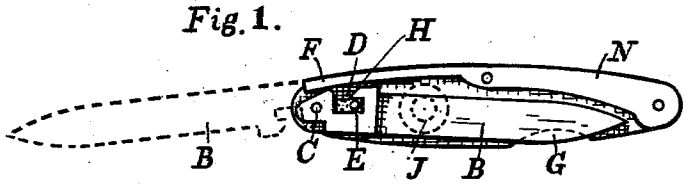
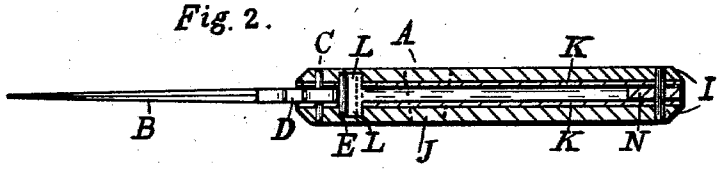


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
H. R. Selden.
G. B. Selden, Jr.

Inventor
Horace Goldin.
By Harry A. Knox
Attorney.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITH., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 744,064. Patented November 17, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HORACE GOLDIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

POCKET-KNIFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 744,064, dated November 17, 1903.

Application filed March 19, 1903. Serial No. 148,542. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HORACE GOLDIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, in the State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Pocket-Knives, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to an improvement in pocket-knives, which improvement is fully described and illustrated in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, the novel features thereof being specified in the claims annexed to the said specification.

In the accompanying drawings, representing my improved pocket-knife, Figure 1 is a side view with handle-plate next the observer omitted. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section.

A represents the handle of any ordinary or suitable construction, and B the blade, which is pivoted to the handle on the pivot C. The blade is provided with an L-shaped notch D near the pivot. In Fig. 1 the blade is represented in full lines as closed and as open by the dotted lines. A pin E is arranged to slide in grooves in the handle and to engage with the notch D, so as to hold the blade in the closed position against the pressure of the spring F, which presses on the blade near the pivot in such a way that it throws the blade partly open when the pin E is shifted in the slots by holding the knife in the vertical position with the pivot end down. The blade is then fully opened by hand, the spring bearing on a flat spot on the back of the blade and holding it open.

In order to open my improved knife, it is held with the pivoted end downward and the blade pressed inward, the handle being notched at G for that purpose. The pin E then drops into the outer position, (shown as dotted in Fig. 1,) releasing the blade, so that the spring F can throw the blade into a partly-open position, after which the opening of the blade is completed by grasping it by the hand. In closing the blade the pivoted end is held upward and the blade closed in the ordinary way. The pin E drops into the locked position and would prevent closing the blade. To avoid this, the blade is provided with an inclined edge H, which lifts the pin as the blade is closed, allowing it to drop into the locking-notch D. The pin E works in grooves L, Fig. 2, in the handle-plates I, which may be stiffened or strengthened by the inner plates K.

N represents the back of the knife, which forms the spring F, the various parts of the handle being riveted or otherwise secured together.

A hole J may be made through the handle to adapt the knife for use as a cigar-cutter.

I claim—

1. The combination with the handle, of the pivoted notched blade and the gravity-actuated catch, as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination with the handle, of the pivoted notched blade and the gravity-actuated locking-pin, arranged to slide in a groove in the handle, as and for the purposes set forth.

HORACE GOLDIN.

Witnesses:
HARRY A. MOCK,
L. L. MINCER.