Feb. 21, 1933. T. CHAMPLIN 1,898,422

FISHING KNIFE

Filed June 30, 1931

Fig. 1.

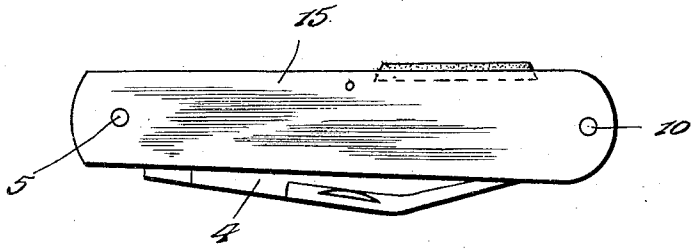


Fig. 2.

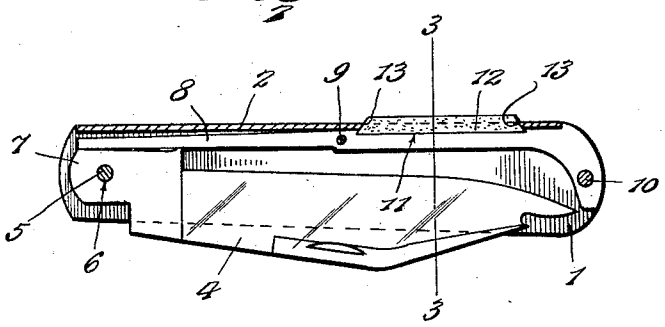


Fig. 3.

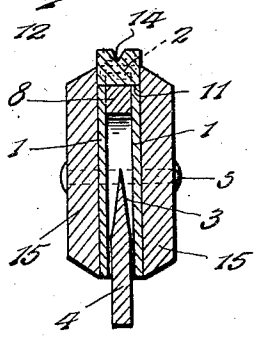
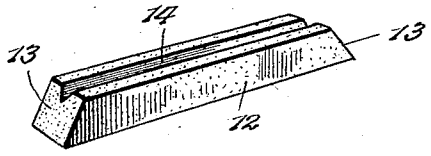


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

TINT CHAMPLIN, OF LITTLE VALLEY, NEW YORK

FISHING KNIFE

Application filed June 30, 1931. Serial No. 547,961.

This invention relates to cutlery and more particularly to a pocket knife intended for use as a fishing knife.

One object of the invention is to provide a pocket knife having a handle and a large blade for use when cutting bait, the handle being equipped with a sharpening stone by means of which fish hooks which have become dull may be easily sharpened.

Another object of the invention is to so form the handle that the sharpening stone may be firmly mounted in a seat in the back of the handle and supported therein by resting upon the spring of the knife.

Another object of the invention is to so form the seat and stone that the stone will be firmly held in place, but by loosening a side facing of the knife handle, the stone may be removed and a new one set in place when necessary.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing wherein:

Figure 1 is a view showing the improved knife in side elevation,

Figure 2 is a longitudinal sectional view through the knife,

Figure 3 in taken transversely through the knife along the line 3—3 of Figure 2, and

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the sharpening stone.

The frame of this knife is preferably formed from sheet metal of sufficient thickness to provide a sturdy handle. The blank from which the frame is formed is folded longitudinally intermediate its width thereby forming a frame which is U-shaped in cross section as shown in Figure 3 and has side walls 1 and a back wall 2 which may be referred to as a rear edge wall.

The walls 1 and 2 define a pocket 3 to receive a blade 4 which extends substantially the full length of the pocket when closed and is pivotally mounted by a pin 5 which extends through an opening 6 formed in the heel 7 of the blade and through aligned openings formed in the side walls 1.

A spring 8 is employed to yieldably hold the blade in either a closed or opened position and the spring extends longitudinally in the pocket where it is secured by pins 9 and 10. It should be noted that the portion of the spring between the pin 9 and the rear end of the handle has contacting engagement with the inner face of the wall 2. After the spring has been secured in the pocket the wall 2 and the adjacent face of the spring 8 are ground or otherwise cut to form a pocket or seat 11 which has undercut end portions as clearly shown in Figure 2. Attention is called to the fact that this seat extends the full width of the wall 2 and is of such depth that it extends downwardly into the side walls as shown in Figure 3 and also into the portion of the spring which bears against the inner face of the rear wall.

By this arrangement a sharpening stone 12 which corresponds in width to the seat and has beveled ends 13 may be slid transversely into the seat with its beveled ends fitting into the undercut end portions of said seat. When it is in place the stone will rest upon the spring and since its beveled ends are overlapped as shown in Figure 2 it will be prevented from dropping out of the seat. The stone is of greater thickness than the seat and therefore it will project outwardly from the same and when a fish hook needs sharpening it may be engaged in a groove 14 formed in the outer face of the stone and reciprocated longitudinally therein until a sharp point is restored.

The facings 15 which are disposed against the outer faces of the side walls 1 of the frame are secured thereto by the pins 5 and 10 and by referring to Figure 3 it will be seen that these facings overlap side faces of the stone and thereby serve to prevent the stone from sliding transversely out of the seat. Therefore it is not necessary to employ cement or securing pins in order to firmly hold the stone in its seat. It will be obvious that the stone must be fitted into the seat before one of the facings is secured and it will also be readily apparent that by releasing one of the facings this facing may be swung about the pin 5 and a stone which has become worn out may then be easily slid transversely out of the seat and a new stone set in place.

I have therefore provided a fishing knife

which is very strong in construction and has associated therewith a stone upon which fish hooks may be sharpened.

It will be understood that use of the stone is not limited to knives having a handle of the specific construction shown but may be applied to any knife in which the handle has a rear edge portion adapted to be cut to form a stone receiving seat and a spring serving as a support for the stone.

What is claimed is:

1. A cutting tool handle including a frame having a back wall recessed to form a seat extending longitudinally thereof, a spring bridging said seat, and a sharpening element engaged in said seat and resting upon said spring.

2. A cutting tool handle including a frame having a back wall recessed to form a seat extending longitudinally thereof, a spring bridging said seat, a sharpening element engaged in said seat and resting upon said spring, and side members secured to the frame and overlapping the side faces of said sharpening element to prevent the sharpening element from moving transversely out of the seat.

3. A cutting tool handle including a frame having a back wall recessed to form a seat extending longitudinally thereof, a spring bridging said seat, a sharpening element engaged in said seat and resting upon said spring, the seat having undercut ends and the sharpening element having its ends beveled and extending into the undercut ends of the seat and its side faces exposed at sides of the seat, and side members secured to the frame and overlapping the side faces of said sharpening element to prevent the sharpening element from moving transversely out of the seat.

4. A cutting tool handle including a frame having a longitudinally recessed back wall, a spring disposed at said back wall and having a portion thereof cut away to form a seat registering with the recess in said back wall, the ends of the seat and the end walls of the recess being under cut, a sharpening element fitting in said seat and having its exposed surface projecting beyond the end wall and grooved and its opposite ends inclined to conform to the under cut ends of the seat and recess respectively, and side members secured to the frame and bearing against the sharpening element for retaining said sharpening element within its seat.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

TINT CHAMPLIN. [L. S.]