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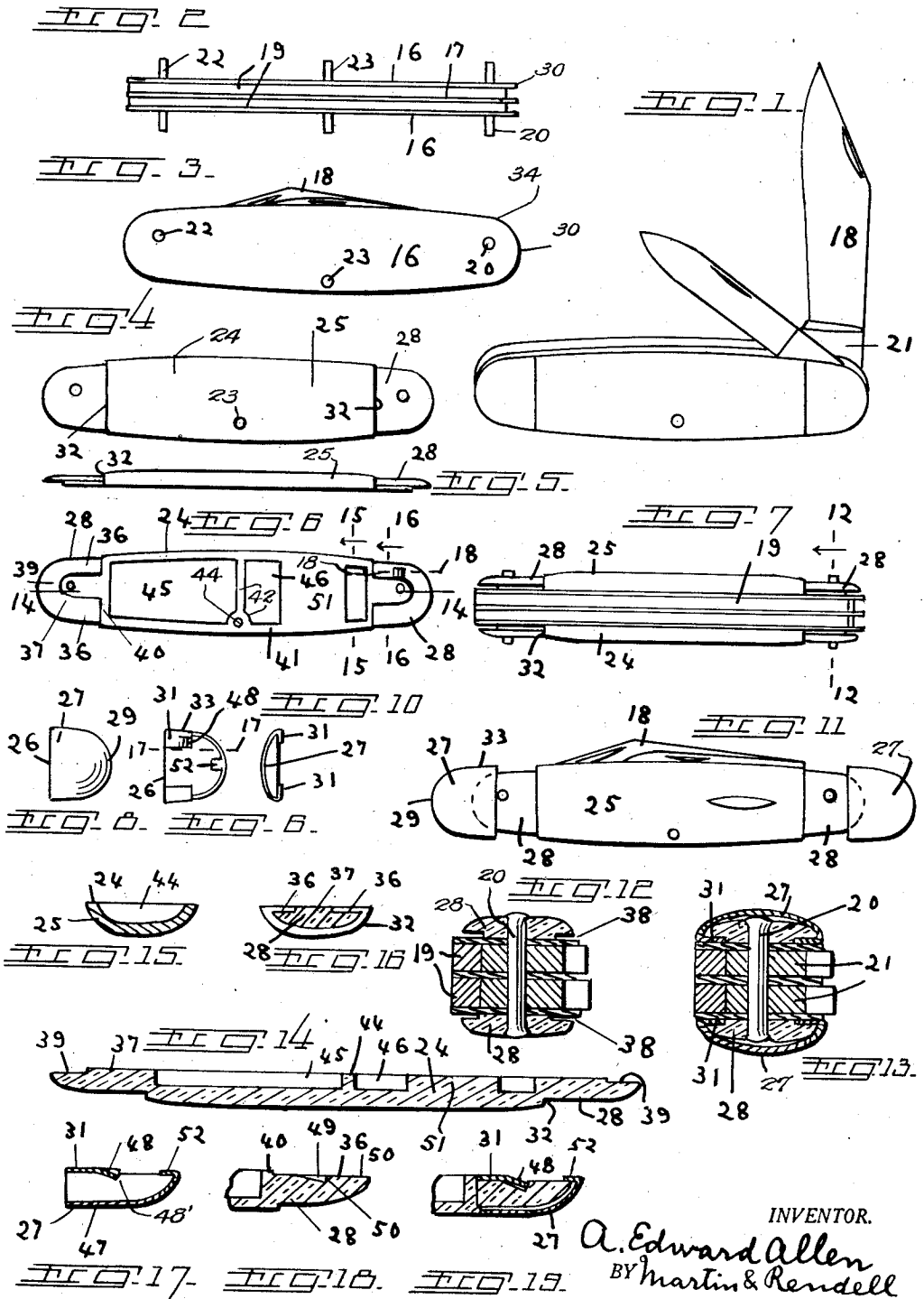
A. E. ALLEN

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BOLSTERED HANDLED CUTLERY

Filed Oct. 9, 1940

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



INVENTOR.

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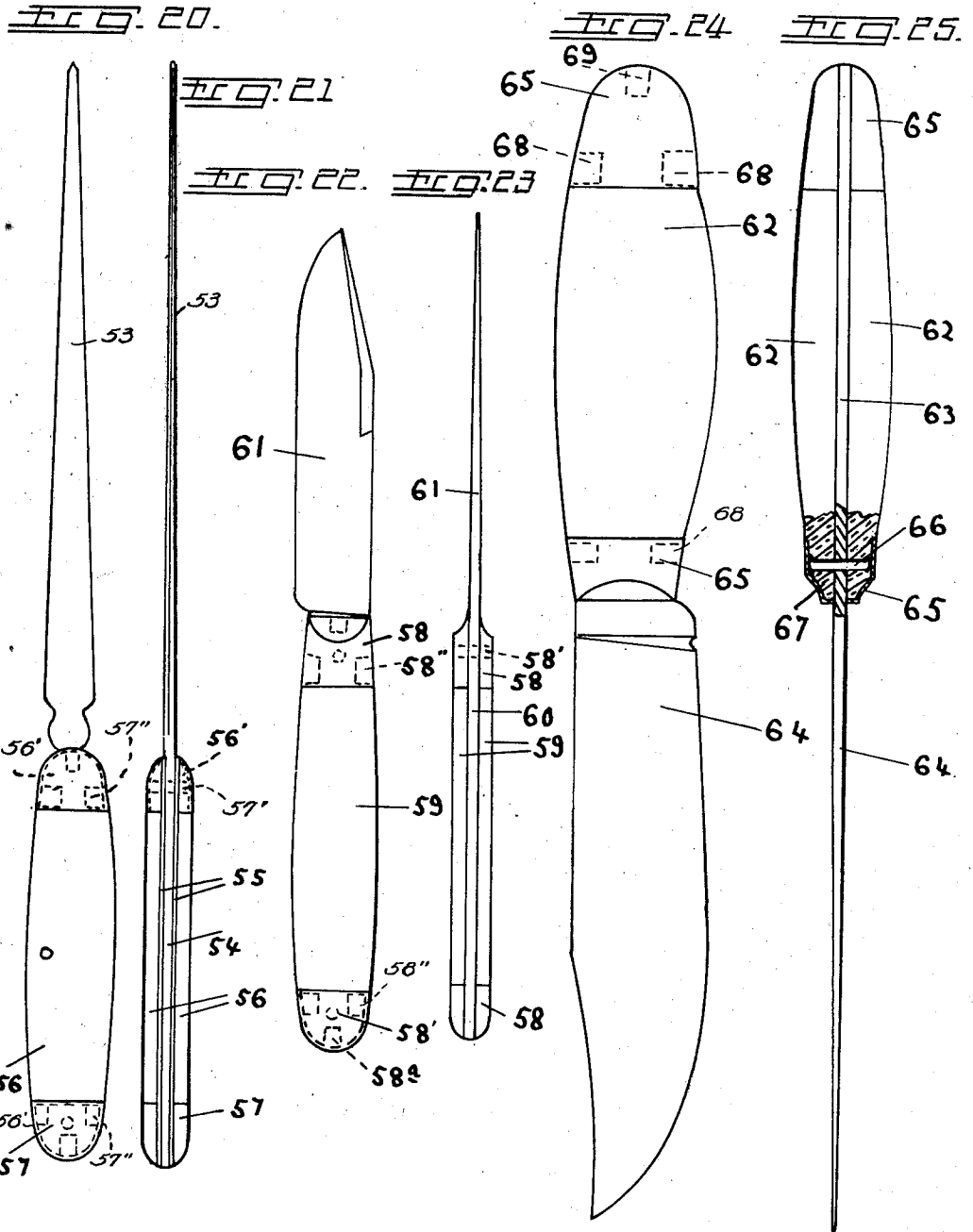
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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BOLSTERED HANDLED CUTLERY

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tion of New York

Application October 9, 1940, Serial No. 360,472

17 Claims. (Cl. 30—164)

My present invention relates to bolstered handled cutlery, including pocket-knives, hunting knives, daggers, kitchen knives, fish knives and the like.

The purpose of this invention is to provide a new, improved, more economical and more durable pocket-knife or other bolstered handled article of cutlery which construction involves the making of face plates of cheaper and stronger material, but of material that is capable of being shaped, as by molding, to the precise shape and form for the face plates of the knife, and which material is of such character that the connecting and pivoting rivets can be projected through the premade holes in the extended ends and even, where required, through the intermediate portion of the face plates and riveted over against or into the face plates without breaking splitting or distorting the face plates.

A further purpose is to provide a construction of a pocket-knife or other bolstered handled article of cutlery wherein the face plates are extended at both ends of the handle of the knife so as to receive therethrough the connecting and pivoting rivets of the knife with said pivoting and connecting rivets headed over into or on the adjacent portions of the face plates, and further to provide a construction of the kind indicated where hollow bolsters are provided to be slipped over the said projecting ends of the face plates and thus form a bolstered handle simulating in general appearance the ordinary pocket-knife or other article of cutlery having a solid bolster.

A further purpose is to provide a construction of the type indicated wherein the extended ends of the face plates are purposely made slightly shorter and narrower than the end portions of the knife linings or the blade shank so that when the hollow bolsters are put in place the bolsters will project neatly into line with the adjacent outer edges of the linings or of the blade shanks near the ends of the knife.

A further purpose is to provide an article of the class mentioned wherein the connecting and pivoting rivets do not come through the bolsters and can be riveted over on the extended ends of the face plates with a larger, more secure and more durable head than is practicable where the said connecting or pivoting rivets have to come through the bolsters.

A further purpose is to provide a hollow bolster in a construction such as above mentioned, where integral means are provided on the bolster for holding the said bolster in place upon the extended ends of the face plates, end such fastening

means are very quickly brought into assembled and holding position.

A further purpose is to provide a knife construction wherein the face plates have extended ends to be capped by a hollow bolster, and the said extended ends are made thinner for a slight distance in from each side of a face plate on the inner side thereof, and a knife wherein the hollow bolsters are provided with inturned flanges on their lateral edges, which flanges project into the clearance formed by the thinned portion upon the under side of the projections.

A further purpose is to provide a knife wherein the face plates are made thinner on their outer extended ends that are to be covered by the hollow bolsters, relative to the thickness of the adjacent portion of the ultimately visible face plates, so that when the hollow bolsters are assembled and fastened in place the adjacent inner straight edge of the hollow bolsters will substantially harmonize in elevation, or be flush with, the adjacent portion of the exposed face plate, so as not to be different in appearance or feeling from the old conventional form of pocket-knife having solid bolsters.

Heretofore the conventional way of making a pocket-knife or similar bolstered handled article of cutlery has been to provide each side of the ends of the knife with solid bolsters of quarter-spheroidal form so as to provide a rounded and crowned end leading back in usually a slightly enlarging formation to the adjacent straight ends of the face plates, and to have the pivoting and connecting rivets projected through these solid bolsters into subjacent portions of the linings and through the shanks of the blades, and through the spacing blocks if any be used, upon the knife. That construction involved the drilling or punching of the rivet holes through the solid metallic bolsters and the countersinking of such holes, which drilling or punching and countersinking if not properly performed resulted in unsightly bolster rivets and required extra labor to repair or correct the defect; furthermore the riveting over of the ends of the connecting and pivoting rivets in the outer ends of the bolster holes was required to be done with nicety and precision and had to be followed with grinding, glazing and buffing operations on the ends of the rivets and the adjacent portions of the bolsters with the result often that the riveting was greatly weakened and made less strong and durable.

The solid bolsters had to be of relatively expensive material and of material that would take a permanent polish no matter how much the

bolsters had to be trimmed down and finished off adjacent the rivets.

The purpose of this invention is to overcome the difficulties above mentioned and provide a construction that is mechanically acceptable to the user and in fact, stronger and more durable in use, and at an appreciably lower cost.

A further specific purpose is to provide means upon the hollow bolster that will cooperate with means upon the face plate or other adjacent portion of the knife so as to automatically permanently lock the bolster in place when it is slipped on to the end of the knife.

While the drawings illustrate and the specification describes in greater detail my invention applied to a bolstered handled pocket-knife, it will be understood that such illustration and description is simply illustrative and not a limitation of my invention, which is entirely applicable to other articles of cutlery having a bolstered handle.

Further purposes and advantages of this invention will appear from the specification and claims herein.

Fig. 1 is a side view of a pocket-knife embodying this invention, with the blades partly opened.

Fig. 2 is an edge view of said knife before the face plates and bolsters have been put on showing the opposite ends of rivets projecting beyond the outer face of the linings.

Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the knife as shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the outer side of a face plate such as is used in the pocket-knife embodying my invention.

Fig. 5 is an edge view of the face plate shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the inner side of the face plate shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

Fig. 7 is an edge view of the knife shown in Figs. 2 and 3 after the face plates have been assembled thereon, with the connecting and pivoting rivets extended through the face plates but not riveted thereupon.

Fig. 8 is a plan view of the outer face of a hollow bolster used in my invention.

Fig. 9 is a plan view of the inner face of said hollow bolster.

Fig. 10 is an edge view of the inner end of said bolster.

Fig. 11 is a side view of the knife shown in Fig. 7 after the connecting and pivoting rivets have been riveted down upon the face plates and with the hollow bolsters shown assembled part way upon the ends of the knife.

Fig. 12 is a transverse sectional view on line 12—12 of Fig. 7 but on an enlarged scale after the rivets are headed or riveted over.

Fig. 13 is a similar sectional view on a similarly enlarged scale through the knife after the bolsters have been placed in permanent position thereon.

Fig. 14 is a central longitudinal sectional view through the face plate of Fig. 6 on line 14—14, but on a somewhat enlarged scale.

Figure 15 is a transverse sectional view through said face plate on line 15—15 thereof and Fig. 16 is a similar sectional view on line 16—16 of Fig. 6, both on a somewhat enlarged scale.

Fig. 17 is a longitudinal sectional view on line 17—17 of Fig. 9 but on an enlarged scale.

Fig. 18 is a longitudinal sectional view on line 18—18 of Fig. 6 on an enlarged scale.

Fig. 19 is a detailed sectional view when the bolster of Fig. 17 has been slipped onto the end

extension of Fig. 18 and these parts automatically and permanently locked.

Fig. 20 is a side or plan view of a paper knife embodying this invention and Fig. 21 is an edge view thereof.

Fig. 22 is a plan view of the side of a paring knife embodying this invention and Fig. 23 is an edge view thereof.

Fig. 24 is a plan view of the broad side of a hunting knife embodying this invention and Fig. 25 is a view of the back edge thereof, but with the front end of the handle in central longitudinal section.

Referring to the drawings in a more particular description and first to Figs. 1—19, it will be seen that the knife here shown has two outer linings 16, an intermediate lining 17, two blades 18, a spring 19 for each blade, a pivot pin or rivet 20 for holding the shanks 21 of the blades to one end of the handle, and a connecting rivet 22 at the other end of the handle and an intermediate connecting rivet 23.

The knife here shown is equipped with two blades, both mounted at one end of the handle, but it will be obvious that the invention is equally applicable to a single-bladed knife (in which case the intermediate lining 17 would not be used) or to a knife having its blades pivoted to the opposite ends of the handle. In the particular knife illustrated the remote ends of the blade springs serve as spacing blocks to hold the linings apart the proper distance at that end of the knife as is conventional practice; but my invention would obviously be applicable to a knife where a separate spacing block was used, and also of course to a knife where a blade or blades are located at both ends of the knife so that the shanks of such blades would hold the linings apart without the aid of spacing blocks.

All of the parts so far mentioned are of conventional form and so require no further or detailed description.

The parts mentioned are assembled in place upon one another with the pivoting rivet 20 piercing the ends of the outer and intermediate linings and with the intermediate connecting rivet 23 piercing the intermediate and outer linings and the intermediate portion of the blade springs, and with the connecting rivet 22 piercing suitable holes provided in the other extremity of the linings and the block ends of the springs. At this stage of assembling both ends of each of the rivets are left projecting outward from the parts of the knife through which they have been placed, that is without the ends of the rivets being cut off or riveted down.

The two face plates 24 are alike in formation and construction except that in the usual way one face plate is for one side of the knife and the other for the other side of the knife, and accordingly one detailed description of the face plate will suffice.

In my invention a face plate consists of the long full-width and full-thickness central portion 25, being the portion of the handle of the finished knife that is visible when the knife is completed, that is the portion of the face plates that is between the straight inner edges 26 of the hollow bolsters 27 hereinafter more particularly described, and which bolsters are slipped over the end extensions 28 at each end of the face plates 24. Beyond each end of this central portion the face plates are provided with end extensions 28. These end extensions are a little narrower laterally and a little shorter on their rounded ends

than the adjacent end portions of the outer linings 16. The purpose of this reduction in extent and length of the end extensions 28 is so that when the hollow bolsters 27 are slipped onto the end extensions 28 of the face plates, the side edges of the bolsters will come neatly even with the side edges of the ends of the outer linings and so that the rounded ends 29 of the said hollow bolsters 27 will come even with the rounded outer ends 30 of the outer linings 16. The central portions 25 of the face plates will closely fit the width and usual slight curve of the edges of the outer linings.

These face plates will preferably be made of a plastic material that can be readily shaped to the desired precise size, shape and formation including the required rivet holes by a molding process. This material is not only plastic, that is moldable, but also it has a proper amount of resiliency or elasticity so that the ends of the rivets can be riveted down into or onto or flush with the countersunk holes made in the ends and intermediate portion of the face plate as indicated in Fig. 4, without danger of breaking, splitting or damaging the face plates.

A further advantage of the plastic face plates is that they can be readily made in desired colors or combinations of colors and are more comfortable to the hand than most materials heretofore used on the outside of knife handles.

It will be understood however that face plates having the substantial shape of the face plates shown in the drawings and herein described as made primarily from plastic material may be made out of other material by properly shaping, cutting or grinding the same, without departing from the spirit of this invention.

After the two face plates 24 are assembled upon the knife as shown in Fig. 7, and the projecting ends of the end rivets are riveted down into the preformed countersunk outer ends of the holes in the face plate with said rivet heads slightly crowning over adjacent portions of the face plates, the hollow bolsters 27, of which detailed views are shown in Figs. 8, 9 and 10, are slid onto each end of the face plates. These hollow bolsters, as shown in the side views 8 and 9, are of the conventional bolster outline having a substantially semi-circular outer end 29 and with their inner straight ends 26 adapted to neatly join the transverse straight shoulder 32 provided at each end of the thickened central portion 25 of the face plate 24. The side edges 33 of the bolsters that extend from the practically semi-circular rounded ends thereof back towards the straight inner ends 26 of the bolsters are practically straight but have a slight diverging taper or curve, so that these side edges 33 of the bolsters will register neatly with the adjacent side edges 34 of the outer linings and will lead harmoniously to the adjacent side edges 35—35 of the nearby central portion 25 of the face plate.

The preferred and most convenient method of readily securely fastening the bolsters 27 to the end extensions 28 of the face plate 24 is to provide the bolsters, at their edge portions 33 that lead back from their rounding end 29 to the straight edge 26, with inturned flanges 31 conveniently and preferably made of the same material as the body of the bolsters and integral therewith.

The bolsters themselves are made of thin material, preferably sheet metal, of proper thickness and strength and of a metal or an alloy

of metals that is capable of taking a suitable polish or luster and holding it permanently.

In order to provide a clearance upon the inner face of the face plate extensions 28 to receive these flanges 31, the outer side portions 36 of the inner face of said extensions will be offset outwardly from the general level of the central portion 37 of the inner face of the end extensions 28, which central portion 37 intimately engages the adjacent outer face of the outer lining. The extent of this outward offsetting of the outer side portions 36 relative to the central portion 37 of the inner face of the extensions is about the amount of or slightly in excess of the thickness of the flanges 31 of the bolsters. There is thus provided a clearance or recess 38 between the outer side portions 36 on the inner face of the extensions 28 and the outer flat face of the outer lining opposite the bolster, which clearance 38 clearly appears in the sectional view Fig. 12.

As the preferred and most convenient way of making these bolsters and mounting them upon the face plates is to have the bolsters made with each flange turned over and back in a straight line toward the other flange of the bolster (that is substantially in their permanent positions when they are mounted upon the knife), and after the riveting operations at the ends of the face plates are completed, to slip the bolsters bodily onto the projecting end extensions of the face plates, the offset between the parts 37 and 36 of the face plates will extend longitudinally to the extremity or end of the end extensions 28 so as to allow for sliding the bolsters onto the end extensions without prying the flanges 31 out from their desired permanent positions.

In practice this offset may extend to the small area 39 endwise from the central portion 37, as indicated on the plan view of the inner surface of the face plates as shown in Fig. 6, but this is a detail that is not essential as long as there is left a clearance 38 for the full length of the travel of the flanges along the inner surface of the extensions 28.

In order to make the knife no heavier than necessary and in order to use no more of the plastic material than is necessary, and also in order to give the handle a slight resiliency that is more comfortable to the hand than a solid face plate would be, the body or central portion 25 of the face plates 24 is not made solid but is hollowed out on its inner face and for most of its extent except at its end boundary walls 40 and at its side boundary walls 41—41, and except for an intermediate transverse web 42 and except for a small rounded portion 43 adjacent the hole 44 provided for the intermediate connecting rivet 23 and except for a cross web 51 to support the shield plate on one face plate. The relatively large extent of these two recesses or hollow portions 45 and 46 is shown best in the plan view of the inside of a face plate shown in Fig. 6 and also appears in the somewhat enlarged longitudinal sectional view shown in Fig. 14, which is a central longitudinal sectional view on line 14—14 of Fig. 6. The extent of the recess 46 is further shown in the enlarged transverse sectional view on line 15—15 of Fig. 4. The detailed view Fig. 16, which is a transverse sectional view on line 16—16 of Fig. 6, shows the offset between the central portion 37 and the side portions 36 of the end extensions of the face plate.

It will be understood that after the face plates are assembled in place upon the knife as shown in Fig. 7, the projecting ends of the rivets, when

headed over or riveted down, will preferably be left with the riveted material somewhat projecting above the adjacent outer face of the extended ends of the face plates or crowned over as indicated in Fig. 12, so as to make a stronger and more permanent riveted fastening. This is allowable and entirely feasible and proper because the ends of these rivets will be entirely covered over and concealed by the hollow bolsters when they are slipped over the ends of the face plates. It will be understood furthermore that the bolsters 27 will be crowned or curved sufficient so as not to fit so tightly over the rivets as to require the rivets to be ground or trimmed down flush with the adjacent surface, as has been the necessary procedure heretofore when rivets were placed through solid bolsters and their riveted ends were visible and had to be made to harmonize neatly with the surrounding surface of the bolster.

One way of securely fastening the hollow bolster in place upon the end extensions of the face plate is to put a small portion of proper adhesive such as, for instance, acetate, on the outer face of the end extensions of the face plate just before or as the said bolster is being slipped into place thereon.

Another method of permanently and securely locking the hollow bolster in place on the end extensions of the face plate is to form a self-latching or self-locking construction between the adjacent parts of the bolster and the extended end of the face plate.

A convenient and the preferred form as I now view it, of making such a self-locking device is clearly shown in Figs. 17 and 18 and consists in having a part of one or both of the flanges 31 bent towards the body or outside crowning portion 47. The part 48 so bent out of line with the general level of flange 31 may be a considerable portion of the width of the flange inside the outer edge part 33 of the bolster, or it is entirely practical to so distort only a small part of the flange adjacent its inner edge.

On the part of the offset outer portion 36 which is on the inner surface of the cooperating end extension 28 of the face plate, there is provided a depression 49 extending into the mass of the material of which the face plate is made. The bottom of this depression may slant inwardly into the material of the end extension as the depression extends toward the extremity of the extension as indicated in Fig. 18, and so provide a definite upstanding shoulder 50. It will now be obvious that when the hollow bolster is slid into place the small distorted part or tongue 48 of the flange 31 will be temporarily sprung into line with the main portion of the flange 31 and will slide along the outer portion of the offset portion 36 until the said tongue 48 reaches and practically coincides with the depression 49, whereupon the said tongue 48 will again spring out of line with the flange 31 and will spring into the depression 49 and the face 48' of the tongue 48 will more or less closely engage the shoulder 50 and thus in an obvious manner permanently lock this bolster in place upon that end extension. This locked position of these cooperating parts is plainly shown in Fig. 19.

A further advantage of my plastic face plate is that the outer surface of its exposed central part 25 may easily be molded to simulate more expensive but less workable material, such as staghorn, and the whole face plate given the proper color thereof.

The arched or crowning shape of the rounded

outer end of my bolsters in practice holds the outer end of the bolsters in place but as a further precaution I provide a small inturned ear 52 on the outer extremity of the rounded end of the bolster, which ear engages the inner face of the face plate at this point when the bolster is slid into place. It will be recalled that I provided a clearance at this point by having the area 39 on the inside of the face plate near the rounded end of the face plate offset outwardly similar to the offset of portions 36.

Even without the end ear 52 just above mentioned, the hollow bolsters will be definitely held upon the face plate extensions by the side flanges 31 of the bolsters, supplemented, if desired, by the adhesive placed upon the bolster and an adjacent portion of the face plate, and with or without the spring-catch or spring-lock tongue 48. In other words it will be seen that the securing of the bolster in place upon the face plate is accomplished securely and definitely without having to solder or weld the bolster to some adjacent metallic part of the knife. This elimination of a soldering operation is a definite improvement over some heretofore used constructions in pocket-knives.

When my invention is applied to a knife the blade of which does not fold down or move back into a space in the handle, there will obviously be required no blade spring nor pivot rivet but simply another connecting rivet, and the lining members if used at all, will more properly be called frame members as there is no recess or space to be lined, but the space will be occupied by an elongated shank of the blade. This omission of the folding or moving feature of the blade however does not prevent the employment of my invention in this class of knives having fixed blades with bolstered handles using face plates.

Figs. 20 to 25, both inclusive, show various modifications where my invention is applied to articles of cutlery having fixed blades instead of movable or folding blades, as was the case in the pocket-knife first herein described.

Fig. 20 is a side view and Fig. 21 is an edge view of a so-called paper knife embodying my invention. The blade 53 of this paper knife has an elongated shank 54 reaching in fact to the rear end of the handle. In this particular knife the formerly called lining members are present as frame members 55 rather than lining members, because there is now obviously no space or recess to be lined since the shank 54 occupies the space between said members 55, but the shank 54 extends the full length and width of the knife and so forms the real means for supporting and connecting the blade to the handle.

In this paper knife the face plates 56 have their end extensions 56' reduced in thickness at both the inside and outside, and also reduced in width and length relative to the frame members 55 substantially as already described in detail with regard to pocket-knives, and the hollow bolsters 57 are sized and shaped to fit over the end extensions 56' after the connecting rivets 57' have been projected through the said shank 54, frame members 55, and face plate extensions 56', and headed over the face plates. Preferably also the bolsters 57 will be provided at their side edges with inturned flanges 57'', which, when the knife is assembled, by projecting into the clearance left between the inner surface of the face plate extensions 56' and the adjacent frame members 55 will positively hold the bolsters in place. The reduction in size of the bolster extensions 56' allows

the bolsters 57 to be made small enough to fit over the face plate extensions and still align in side view with the frame members 55 and the shank 54.

Figs. 22 and 23 show a paring knife, which illustrates another article of cutlery employing my invention in the form of hollow bolsters 58, capping both the front and rear ends of the face plates 59 and so concealing the end-connecting rivets 58', which fasten together the thinned end extensions of the face plates and the shank 60 of the blade 61 of the paring knife. Here the shank 60 of the blade forms the sole means for supporting the blade in the handle and there are no frame members or lining members. Preferably here also the end extensions of the face plates 59 are recessed on the inside in order to provide a clearance between the face plates and the shank of the blade for the flanges 53'' present on the sides of these hollow bolsters for holding the bolsters in place, as described in detail in connection with the pocket-knives hereinbefore described. The face plates will also be thinned on the outside and will be narrower on their extended and covered portions so that the hollow bolsters will make neat joints with the central portion of the face plates and so that the bolsters will be no wider than the contained or adjacent portion of the shank of the blade. The rounded ends of these bolsters 58 will also preferably be provided with small integral tongues 58a operating to slip into the clearance between the inner face of the face plate extensions and the adjacent part of the blade shank 60.

Fig. 24 is a side view of a hunting knife and Fig. 25 is a rear edge view thereof, with the hunting knife embodying my invention in that the said handle is composed of face plates 62 having their end extensions fastened directly to the opposite ends of the full-lengthed and very strong shank 63 of the blade 64 by the usual rivets. This handle of course does not have a pivoting rivet but it has a connecting rivet 66 at each end of the handle which securely fastens the face plate extensions 67 to the shank 63 of the blade. (See sectioned portion of Fig. 25.)

Here again the hollow bolster 65 covers the headed ends of the connecting rivets 66 and so allows the heads of said rivets to be left slightly larger and more crowning than has been possible in the construction where the rivets came through solid bolsters. This feature of my invention is a decided advantage in a hunting knife where the whole construction should be strong and sturdy, since the knife is often subjected to heavy strain in use.

In this knife also the outside lines of the bolsters harmonize with the adjacent portions of the face plates so as to leave no visible or appreciable ridge between the bolsters and the adjacent portions of the face plates, or between the bolsters and the edges of the shank of the blade. This is accomplished by the face plate extension 67 being reduced in thickness and width, as already described in detail with other forms of knives embodying this invention. Preferably the bolsters of this knife will also be provided with integral inturned side flanges 68 as shown in dotted lines in connection with the rear bolster of Fig. 24, and also in connection with the rear tongue 69. These flanges and tongues project into a suitable clearance left between the inner face of the face plate extensions near their side and rear edges.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a pocket-knife, the combination of spaced linings, a blade and a spring between the linings, face plates outside the linings and having their opposite ends extended almost to the ends of the linings, pivot and connecting rivets projecting through said parts near the ends of the knife, said rivets being riveted down upon the adjacent parts of the face plates, hollow bolsters covering the ends of said face plates and the ends of said end rivets, the portion of the ends of the face plates covered by said bolsters being slightly narrower and thinner both inside and outside than the adjacent parts of the face plates, said bolsters having inturned flanges at their lateral edges engaging beneath the thinned ends of said face plates.

2. In a pocket-knife, the combination of spaced linings, a blade and a spring between the linings, face plates outside the linings and having their opposite ends extended almost to the ends of the linings, pivot and connecting rivets projecting through said parts near the ends of the knife and a connecting rivet extending through the linings, the spring and the face plates intermediate the ends of the knife, said rivets being riveted down upon the adjacent parts of the face plates, hollow bolsters covering the ends of said face plates and the ends of said end rivets, the portion of the ends of the face plates covered by said bolsters being slightly narrower and thinner both inside and outside than the adjacent parts of the face plates, said bolsters having inturned flanges at their lateral edges engaging beneath the thinned ends of said face plates.

3. In a pocket-knife, the combination of spaced linings, a blade and a spring between the linings, face plates outside the linings and having their opposite ends extended almost to the ends of the linings, pivot and connecting rivets projecting through said parts near the ends of the knife, said rivets being riveted down upon the adjacent parts of the face plates, hollow bolsters covering the ends of said face plates and the ends of said end rivets, the portion of the ends of the face plates covered by said bolsters being slightly narrower and thinner both inside and outside than the adjacent parts of the face plates, said bolsters having inturned flanges at their lateral edges engaging beneath the thinned ends of said face plates whereby the hollow bolsters can be slid into place on the knife after the other parts are assembled and fastened together.

4. In a pocket-knife, the combination of spaced linings, a blade and a spring between the linings, face plates outside the linings and having their opposite ends extended almost to the ends of the linings, pivot and connecting rivets projecting through said parts near the ends of the knife, said rivets being riveted down upon the adjacent parts of the face plates, hollow bolsters covering the ends of said face plates and the ends of said end rivets, the portion of the ends of the face plates covered by said bolsters being slightly narrower and thinner both inside and outside than the adjacent parts of the face plates, said bolsters having inturned flanges at their lateral edges engaging beneath the thinned ends of said face plates, the hollow bolsters being slid into place on the knife after the other parts are assembled and fastened together by said rivets, the bolsters being as wide as the linings therebeneath and having their inner ends as wide as the adjacent portions of the face plates, the exterior surface

of the inner end of the bolsters harmonizing in elevation with the exterior surface of the adjacent part of the face plates.

5. In a pocket-knife, the combination of spaced linings, a blade and a spring between the linings, face plates outside the linings and having their opposite ends extended almost to the ends of the linings, pivot and connecting rivets projecting through said parts near the ends of the knife, said rivets being riveted down upon the adjacent parts of the face plates, hollow bolsters covering the ends of said face plates and the ends of said end rivets, the portion of the ends of the face plates covered by said bolsters being slightly narrower and thinner both inside and outside than the adjacent parts of the face plates, said bolsters having inturned flanges at their lateral edges engaging beneath the thinned ends of said face plates, the hollow bolsters being slid into place on the knife after the other parts are assembled and fastened together by said rivets, the bolsters being as wide as the linings therebeneath and having their inner ends as wide as the adjacent portions of the face plates, the exterior surface of the inner end of the bolsters harmonizing in elevation with the exterior surface of the adjacent part of the face plates.

6. In a pocket-knife, the combination of spaced linings, a blade and a spring between said linings, face plates outside said linings and substantially coextensive therewith, pivot and connecting rivets projecting through said parts near the ends of the knife, said rivets being riveted down upon the adjacent parts of the face plates, hollow bolsters covering the ends of said face plates and the ends of said rivets, said face plates being provided with recesses extending in from the ends and the lateral edges of the inner surface of the bolster-covered ends of the face plates leaving a clearance between the face plates and the adjacent portion of the linings extending in from the ends of the face plates, means integral with the bolsters and entering and sliding along in said recesses for holding the bolsters to the face plates, and cooperating shoulders upon said face plates and spring tongues on said bolsters, automatically locking said bolsters in place when they are slid into position on the face plates.

7. In a pocket-knife, the combination of spaced linings, a blade and a spring between said linings, face plates outside said linings and substantially coextensive therewith, pivot and connecting rivets projecting through said parts near the ends of the knife, said rivets being riveted down upon the adjacent parts of the face plates, hollow bolsters covering the ends of said face plates and the ends of said rivets, said face plates being provided with recesses extending in from the ends and the lateral edges of the inner surface of the bolster-covered ends of the face plates leaving a clearance between the face plates and the adjacent portion of the linings, flanges integral with the bolsters and entering and sliding along in said recesses for holding the bolsters to the face plates, and cooperating self-locking parts upon said face plates and said bolsters, locking said bolsters in place upon their being placed in position upon the ends of the face plates.

8. In a bolstered handled article of cutlery, the combination of spaced frame members, a blade having an elongated shank mounted between said frame members, face plates adjacent the outside of the frame members and substantially match-

ing the frame members in width and length, rivets at the opposite ends of said article of cutlery piercing the said frame members, blade shank and face plates and riveted over said face plates, hollow bolsters slipped over the ends of said face plates and covering the heads of said rivets and cooperating means on said bolsters and face plates for automatically securing said bolsters in place by sliding the bolsters over the ends of the face plates after the other parts are fastened together by said rivets.

9. In a bolstered handled article of cutlery, the combination of spaced frame members, a blade having its shank mounted between said frame members, face plates adjacent the outside of the frame members and substantially matching the frame members in width and length, rivets at the opposite ends of said article of cutlery piercing the said frame members, blade shank and face plates, hollow bolsters slipped over the ends of said face plates and covering the heads of said rivets, said face plates being provided with recesses forming a clearance between the inner face of the bolster-covered ends of the face plates adjacent their side edges and ends and the adjacent parts of the frame members and flanges integral with the bolsters and entering said clearances for holding the bolsters in place, and cooperating shoulders upon said face plates and spring tongues upon said bolsters automatically effecting a locking of the bolsters upon their being slid into position upon said face plates.

10. In a bolstered handled knife, the combination of spaced frame members, a blade having its shank mounted between said frame members, face plates adjacent the outside of the frame members and substantially coextensive therewith, rivets at the opposite ends of said knife piercing the said frame members, blade shank and face plates and riveted over said face plates, hollow bolsters slipped over the ends of said face plates and covering the heads of said rivets, said face plates being provided with recesses forming a clearance between the inner faces of the bolster-covered ends of the face plates adjacent their side edges and ends and the adjacent parts of the frame members and flanges integral with the bolsters and entering and sliding along in said clearances for holding the bolsters to the face plates, said face plates being provided on their inner surfaces with adjacent depressions and shoulders, the bolsters having spring tongues arranged so that the tongues yield during the sliding of the bolsters along the face plates and the tongues spring into said depressions, and the ends of the tongues engage the said shoulders when the bolsters reach their final position and so the tongues lock the bolsters permanently in place.

11. In a bolstered handled knife, the combination of a blade having a shank, face plates adjacent the shank on each side thereof, a rivet piercing adjacent ends of the face plates and riveted over the face plates, hollow bolsters slipped over the ends of said face plates and covering the heads of the rivet, said face plates being provided with recesses along their edges on their inner face and flanges on the edges of the bolsters for entering said recesses as the bolsters are slid into position.

12. In a bolstered handled knife, the combination of a blade having a shank as long as the handle, face plates adjacent the shank on each side thereof and substantially matching the said

shank in width and length, rivets at the opposite ends of the handle piercing the said shank and the ends of the face plates and riveted over the face plates, hollow bolsters slipped over the ends of said face plates and covering the heads of the rivets, said face plates being provided with a recess along their inner ends and lateral edges forming a clearance between the inner faces of the bolster-covered ends of the face plates and the adjacent parts of the shank and flanges integral with the bolsters and entering said clearances for holding the bolsters in place, and cooperating self-locking parts upon said face plates and said bolsters, automatically locking said bolsters permanently in place upon the bolsters being slid onto the ends of the face plates.

13. In a bolstered-handled knife, the combination of a blade having a shank, handle-forming face plates mounted at the opposite sides of said shank, said face plates being provided with recesses on their inner surfaces along their lateral edges and extending to their outer ends, a rivet extending through said shank and the adjacent ends of said face plates and riveted over said face plate ends, hollow bolsters slipped over the ends of said face plates and covering the ends of said rivets, said bolsters having inturned flanges adapted to enter and slide along in said recesses when the bolsters are slipped onto the ends of said face plates, and cooperating self-locking parts upon said face plates and said bolsters automatically locking said bolsters permanently in place upon the bolsters being slid onto the ends of the face plates.

14. In a bolstered-handled knife, the combination of a blade having a shank, handle-forming face plates mounted at the opposite sides of said shank, said face plates being provided with recesses on their inner surfaces along their lateral edges and extending to their outer ends, a rivet extending through said shank and the adjacent ends of said face plates and riveted over said face plate ends, hollow bolsters slipped over the ends of said face plates and covering the ends of said rivets, said bolsters having inturned flanges adapted to enter and slide along in said recesses when the bolsters are slipped onto the ends of said face plates, and cooperating means on said bolsters and face plates automatically acting to permanently lock said bolsters non-removably in place upon said bolsters being slid into position on said face plates.

15. In a bolstered-handled knife, the combination of a blade having a shank, handle-form-

ing face plates mounted at the opposite sides of said shank, said face plates being provided with recesses on their inner surfaces along their lateral edges and extending to their outer ends, a rivet extending through said shank and the adjacent ends of said face plates and riveted over said face plate ends, hollow bolsters slipped over the ends of said face plates and covering the ends of said rivets, said bolsters having inturned flanges adapted to enter and slide along in said recesses when the bolsters are slipped onto the ends of said face plates, and cooperating shoulders upon said face plates and spring tongues on said bolsters, automatically locking said bolsters in place when they are slid into position on the face plates.

16. In a bolstered-handled knife, the combination of a blade having a shank, handle-forming face plates mounted at the opposite sides of said shank, said face plates being provided with recesses on their inner surfaces along their lateral edges and extending to their outer ends, a rivet extending through said shank and the adjacent ends of said face plates and riveted over said face plate ends, hollow bolsters slipped over the ends of said face plates and covering the ends of said rivets, said bolsters having inturned flanges adapted to enter and slide along in said recesses when the bolsters are slipped onto the ends of said face plates, said face plates being provided on their inner surfaces with adjacent depressions and shoulders, the bolsters having spring tongues arranged so that the tongues yield during the sliding of the bolsters along the face plates and the tongues spring into said depressions, and the ends of the tongues engage the said shoulders when the bolsters reach their final position so that the bolsters are automatically and permanently locked in place by being slid into position upon the face plates.

17. In a bolstered-handled knife, the combination of a blade, face plates adjacent the blade on each side thereof, rivets at the opposite ends of the face plate piercing the said ends of the face plates and riveted thereover, hollow bolsters slipped over the ends of said face plates and covering the heads of the rivets, said face plates being provided with recesses along their edges on their inner faces and flanges on the edges of the bolsters for entering said recesses as the bolsters are slid into position.

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