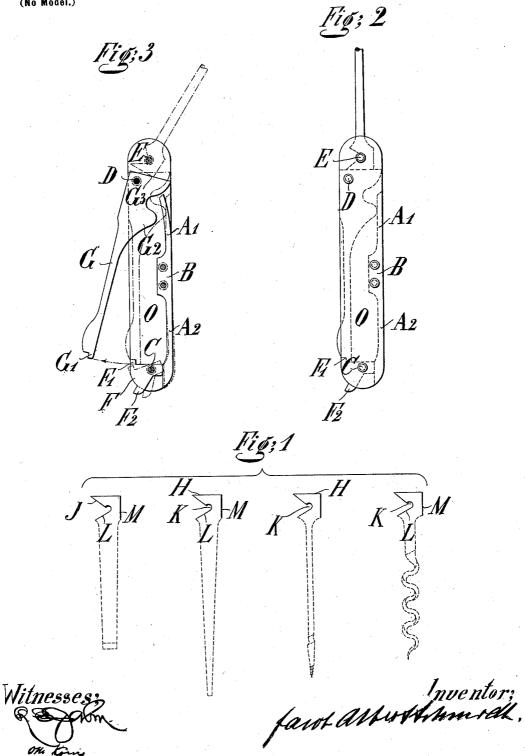
## J. A. SCHMIDT. TOOL HANDLE.

(Application filed Sept. 30, 1899.)

(No Model.)



## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB ALBERT SCHMIDT, OF SOLINGEN, GERMANY.

## TOOL-HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 647,528, dated April 17, 1900.

Application filed September 30, 1899. Serial No. 732,165. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Beitknown that I, JACOB ALBERT SCHMIDT, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Solingen, in the Province of Rhenish Prussia, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Handles for Knives and other Tools; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has for its object to produce a handle in which various tools—such as gimlets, screw-drivers, awls, corkscrews, and the like small tools—may be easily fixed and exchanged for others besides knife-blades connected therewith permanently or not. I attain this object by the device shown on the accompanying drawings, which show, in—

Figure 1, various tools of the class named; Fig. 2, a view in plan of the tool-holder with a tool fixed therein in working position; Fig. 3, a similar view, one of the covers taken off, the clenching-lever in position for a tool to be inserted into the tool-holder.

Between the two covers O, like those of a pocket-knife, or between one of such covers and the partition-plate of a pocket-knife, when knife-blades are combined with the 30 tool-holder, I fix a double spring A' A' by rivets B, which at the same time hold the two plates together, besides rivets C, D, and The rivet C at the same time serves to hold a pawl or a detent F, which can be turned 35 to a certain extent on the rivet C and which with one face bears against the spring  $A^2$ , trying always to hold it in the position shown in Fig. 2 and in full lines in Fig. 3. The rivet D serves as pivot for a lever G, which when in the position shown in Fig. 2 is held locked by a nose F' of the detent F reaching over a corresponding shoulder G' of the lever G, so that only by a pressure upon the thumbpiece F2, and thereby turning it backward, as 45 indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 3, the lever Gcan be released and opened. By a rounded projection G<sup>2</sup> the lever G in its locked position presses against the spring A', which has

tion shown in Fig. 3, when the detent F un- 50 locks the shoulder G<sup>2</sup>. Now the lever G serves to fix securely the head of any suitable tool, as some are shown, for instance, in Fig. 1, in the handle by sticking the tool-head upon the rivet E and lock it fast by the lever 55 G. For this purpose the head of the tool is peculiarly shaped, as shown in Fig. 1. It has a straight edge H at the end and standing at a right angle to the main longitudinal direction of the tool, an oblique edge J rising from one side of H nearly to the middle of the head and here ending in a circular recess K, from which the upper side L runs out again in an upwardly-inclined direction. The back edge M of the tool-head may stand 65 rectangular to the face H.

From Figs. 2 and 3 it will now be easily understood that when the lever G is held in its open position a tool-head can be stuck upon the rivet E and that when both are turned 70 together into the position shown in Fig. 2 and the nose F' of the detent F is thrown over the projection G' of the lever G the tool is held firmly in the handle by the end face G<sup>S</sup> of the same pressing against the face H of the tool-75 head.

This device forms an improvement on the one shown in my application for patent, Serial No. 708,878, filed March 13, 1899; but it differs from it by this, that here the tools are 80 fixed and stand out at the end of the knife or of the holder and that the tool is held by the action of the lever G, which is pressed against the tool-head and locked by a spring acting upon a detent F, whereas in my said application for patent the tools stand out sidewise from the holder or the knife and are held in position by the pressure of a spring.

when in the position shown in Fig. 2 is held locked by a nose F' of the detent F reaching over a corresponding shoulder G' of the lever G, so that only by a pressure upon the thumb-piece F<sup>2</sup>, and thereby turning it backward, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 3, the lever G can be released and opened. By a rounded projection G<sup>2</sup> the lever G in its locked position presses against the spring A', which has the tendency of throwing it out in the position What I therefore claim as my invention is—A tool-holder consisting of covering-plates 90 O, a double spring A', A<sup>2</sup> held between said plates by rivets B, a detent F held movably between the plates O by a rivet C, said detent F at one end of the holder having a nose F' and a thumb F<sup>2</sup>, a rivet E at the end opposite to the detent, in combination with a lever G held movably between the plates O by a rivet D, a projection G<sup>2</sup> at the inner side

of the lever and bearing against the spring A' so as to be thrown out of the plates by the action of said spring A', a shoulder G' at the end of the lever and engaging with the nose F' of the detent F, and a tool having a configuration at one end which will enable it to be inserted within the holder when the lever G is in one position and be locked therein

when the said lever is in its other position, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JACOB ALBERT SCHMIDT.

Witnesses:

R. E. Jahn, Otto König.