John W. Schatt's Patented Piercing Tool

TITUSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA 21

No. 4147

No. 2199

No. 1149

No. 3309

		Per Doz.
4147	Brass Lined, German Silver Bolster, Glaze Finish	$ 6 00
2199	" " " " " Half Polish	7 25
1149	" " " " " "	7 25
3309	" " " " " "	12 00

ALL OF THE ABOVE STAG HANDLES.
Equipped with our Patent Piercing Tool.

John W. Schatt and C. B. Morgan relocated their cutlery from Gowanda, NY to Titusville. PA in 1902 and began manufacturing in January, 1903. Business was going very well for Schatt & Morgan Cutlery. An article in Knife World Magazine, August 2011 by David Clark notes:

"1903-- The *Herald* published articles in January reporting the start of manufacturing and that new workers were being added. That same month Schatt headed to Texas and Mexico, Morgan to Michigan, and a third salesman to California to generate orders while Crouch remained at the cutlery in charge of production. In July, the *Herald* reported that *"a fine catalog was being published."*

1905 – The *Herald* reported that John Schatt leaves on a four and one half month sales trip; factory running overtime.

1906 - Business continued to be very good, and the *Herald* reported that S&M was making plans for a building addition that would double their capacity. Another fine catalog was being printed. The President's salary was increased to $4,000/yr. ($100,000 in today's dollars).

1907 – The stockholders increased the capital stock from $35,000 to $100,000, and the Directors divided $35,000 among the holders of common stock from the company's surplus. The *Herald* published a long article describing the new building addition.

1908 – The *Herald* reported in January that business was good despite the recent financial depression and in April, employees were notified that work schedules would increase from 25 hours to 55 hours per week, working 130 men.

Business was booming, but even while he was traveling John Schatt saw a need for an improved piecing tool (or leather punch as it is commonly called). He applied for a patent on December, 1097 and was granted Patent No. 890,457 in June, 1908 for his invention. This punch it is illustrated on Page 21 of the 1907 Catalog No 2 in three two blade jack patterns and one stockman pattern. There knives are very rare when found with this 1909 punch. Note that the punches on both jacks are about the same length at 1 7/8" but the shank near the tang is wider on the larger jack knife.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. SCHATT, OF GOWANDA, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO SCHATT & MORGAN CUTLERY COMPANY, OF TITUSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PIERCING-TOOL.

No. 890,457. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 9, 1908.

Application filed December 13, 1907. Serial No. 406,395.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. SCHATT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Gowanda, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Piercing-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.

This invention relates to tools and particularly to tools for piercing or forming apertures in any desired material and one that may be folded into a handle for protection and for being at all times out of the way when not in use.

The invention comprises the provision of a tool secured in a handle of a pocket knife, and as a substitute for one of the blades thereof so that the tool may be moved into the handle and out again in the manner of an ordinary blade.

The invention further comprises the provision of a tool formed arc-shaped or substantially arc-shaped in cross-section so as to readily enter and cut or pierce any desired material without previously punching the material with any other implement and to evenly cut a proper sized hole.

The object in view is the provision of a tool designed to enter and cut a smooth hole in a belt or other material and to so arrange the tool as to be capable of folding into a handle in the manner of an ordinary blade of pocket knives so that the tool may be brought into operation at any time and then again moved out of the way after having been used.

With these and other objects in view the invention comprises certain novel constructions, combinations, and arrangements of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved combined pocket knife and piercing tool. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a tool forming a part of the present invention. Fig. 3 is a section through Fig. 2 on line 3—3. Fig. 4 is a section through Fig. 2 on line 4—4. Fig. 5 is an edge view of Fig. 2.

In the provision of a tool for punching purposes it is desired to so arrange the same as to thoroughly accomplish the object intended and yet to provide a structure that may be easily and conveniently retained near the person so that the engineer or other person using the same may have ready means at hand for repairing purposes when needed. In the present invention these desirable objects are designed to be attained, as by the arrangement of the tool which takes the place of one of the blades of a pocket knife, a structure is presented in which all the advantages of the ordinary punch is secured and in addition the advantage of a pocket knife that will act either as a knife or as a piercing tool at the option of the possessor. The tool proper is also aimed to thoroughly accomplish the piercing or punching operation without the assistance of any auxiliary means.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, 1 indicates the handle of a pocket knife of any desired kind to which is secured a tool or punch 2. The tool 2 is held in place as an ordinary blade and takes the place of one of the blades usually positioned in handle 1. In constructing the tool 2 the same is preferably made arc-shaped as clearly seen in Figs. 3 and 4. The outer surface is struck on the arc of a circle and the inner surface is struck on the arc of a circle on a different center from the outer circle so that the two surfaces meet at opposite sides of the tool and form edges 3 and 4 and are designed to be kept sharp for entering leather, copper, brass, steel, wood, plaster, or bone and to cut the same regardless of the direction in which the tool is rotated. This is very advantageous as a left-handed person rotates an article in one direction while a right-handed person usually rotates an article in another direction, so that by the construction of applicant's tool, as seen in Figs. 3 and 4, the same will easily cut a hole in leather, brass and other comparatively hard material, regardless of the direction of rotation of the tool.

As clearly seen in Fig. 2 the tool is not only crescent-shaped but is also tapered and runs to a substantial point 5. It will be observed that point 5 is not a sharp point but is slightly rounded. This will permit the tool to begin to cut from the instant it touches the leather until the hole is completed. If the point 5 were sharp, that is, pointed like a needle, it would require a certain amount of force to compel the tool to enter the leather and would require a continued force as the tool

progresses through the leather. By this construction the end 5 begins to cut as soon as the tool is put into operation so that the tool cuts in its forward movement as well as cuts along the edges 3 and 4.

Preferably the tool member 2 is made of very fine steel and comparatively thin and in order to properly fit the same in an ordinary size handle, as seen in Fig. 1, a filling or reinforcing block 6 is provided for thickening the shank of the tool where the same enters the handle. The shank 6 may be riveted or sweated to the shank of tool 2 as may be desired so as to firmly hold the same together. The end 7 of the shank 6 and also of the tool 2 is preferably rounded on the arc of a circle so that when the tool is opened it will not be in position for operation until entirely opened as seen in Fig. 1. This will prevent the attempted use of the tool when it is only half opened and projecting at a ninety degrees angle from the handle 1. It will be evident that although this is the preferred construction the shank at point 7 may be square as in the ordinary shank of a knife.

In operation when it is desired to punch a hole through a piece of leather, bone or other material, the tool is moved from its closed position in handle 1 and then point 5 is pressed against the article through which the hole or aperture is designed to be made and the tool is rotated. During the rotation the tool is slightly pressed inward for feeding the same forward. As the tool progresses the end 5 will cut for permitting easy progression through the article and the sides 3 or 4, as the case may be, will cut the sides or walls of the apertures being formed. It will be observed that by this construction the sides will be cut and not scraped. The continued increase in diameter of the tool will cause the same to permit the cutting edges to engage the wall of the aperture and also the particular curved or arc-shaped construction will assist so that a sharp cutting or shearing action is given. This will cut a smooth, round hole or aperture of any desired size so as to permit the easy securing together of belts and the like and will provide holes therefor that are not ragged or split or torn. By pivotally securing the tool into a handle as 1, the same is provided with a handle or supporting member that will easily permit the forcing of the tool in its work and will also provide a convenient shield and protection for the tool when not in use. Also by arranging the tool 2 as a substitute for one of the blades of a pocket knife the tool is always convenient and at hand in case of sudden breaks, as the same may be easily carried by the engineer or other person who has charge of the repairing work. It will also be evident that the tool 2 may be used for other purposes than punching belts within the spirit of the invention and that the placing of the same in the handle of an ordinary pocket knife provides a combination of pocket knife and piercing tool that will be convenient in many vocations.

One form of the invention has been specifically described in order to clearly set forth an operative structure, but it is to be understood that any changes, modifications, and variations within the spirit of the invention is claimed. The tool is designed among other things to be used as an emergency tool and is practical for many professions, particularly so in the electrical line when piercing or forming apertures in asbestos sheets, through wall plaster, laths, plate copper, or any part of electrical work put up by the electrician. The tool is also designed to be used in piercing or forming holes in pearl, bone, and the like, and is also designed to be used by mechanics, firemen, engineers, and all persons that find it necessary at various times to pierce or form holes in leather, steel, iron, copper, or any metal, bone, pearl, and the like. A peculiar construction of this tool, namely, forming of the same substantial crescent in cross section makes the tool a self-sharpening instrument, and its cutting edges are therefore not dulled in the least by cutting through copper or bone, as the contact of the outer surface of the tool with the material being pierced keeps the cutting edge sharpened. In use as a punch for punching belts, harness, or leather requiring holes, the instrument is very practical as various size holes may be quickly and easily cut by the same tool without tearing the leather being punched.

What I claim is:

1. A piercing tool comprising a handle, and a pivotally mounted cutting member, said cutting member being beveled from one end to the other and formed substantially crescent shaped in cross section with cutting edges on each side thereof, having its shank reinforced by a block of sufficient thickness to protect said edges when the cutting member is swung upon its pivot into said handle.

2. A piercing tool comprising a handle, and a cutting member, said cutting member being beveled from one end to the other, and bent substantially crescent-shaped in cross section, and formed with a cutting edge on each side thereof.

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

JOHN W. SCHATT.

Witnesses:

FRANKLIN E. BARD,

FRANKLIN J. HERDEG.

No. 890,457. PATENTED JUNE 9, 1908.

J. W. SCHATT.

PIERCING TOOL.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 13, 1907.

Fig. 1.

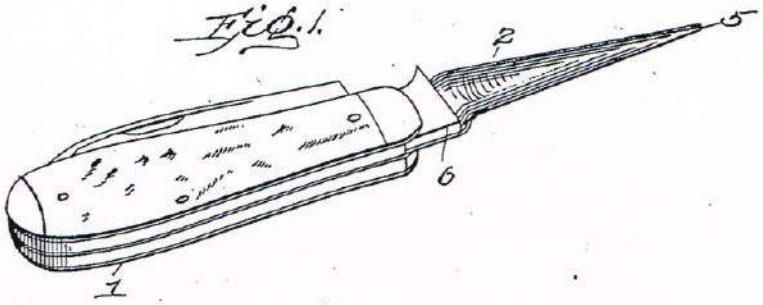

Fig. 2

Fig. 3. Fig. 4.

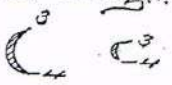

Fig. 5.

Witnesses
J. M. Fowler Jr.
A. S. Kitchin.

Inventor
John W. Schatt

By Mason Fenwick & Lawrence.
his Attorneys