

Elsi Post

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Elsener razor, addendum p. 2



Victorinox 108 mm, 3-layer, p. 4



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Addendum Elsener System Star razor

In the last issue of Elsi-Post No. 5, the System Star razor was introduced, which Victorinox produced and sold from the 1920s onwards. Here is a short addendum that emerged from further research.

On September 16, 1918, Karl Elsener received model protection for 2 models, recorded in the commercial register:

Nr. 29691. 16. September 1918, 8 Uhr p. — Versiegelt. — 2 Modelle. — Klingenhalter für Rasierapparate mit hohlgeschliffenen Klingen und Scharnierstossfedern für Klingenhalter. — K a r l E l s e n e r, I b a c h - S c h w y z (S c h w e i z). V e r t r e t e r : F r i t z I s l e r, Z ü r i c h .

The entry should be understood to mean that there was once a model protection for the blade holder for razors with hollow ground blades, and once a model protection for the hinge shock spring for this blade holder. Unfortunately, there are no longer any documents at the Intellectual Property Office from this time related to model protection. However, everything indicates that the model protection referred to exactly the System Star razor presented, which included a blade holder for hollow-ground blades and was equipped with hinge shock springs. These springs allowed the blade to stay in place while also allowing it to be quickly replaced.

Here are the pictures:



Blade holder



Hinge shock springs

5 years later, in 1923, the model protection was extended again by 5 years.

Nr. 29691. 16. September 1918, 20 Uhr. — (II. Periode 1923/1928). — 2 Modelle. — Klingenhalter für Rasierapparate mit hohlgeschliffenen Klingen und Scharnierstossfedern für Klingenhalter. — Karl Elsener, Ibach-Schwyz (Schweiz). Vertreter: Fritz Isler, Zürich; registriert den 23. August 1923.

And in 1928 it was extended again for another 5 years:

Nr. 29691. 16. September 1918, 20 Uhr. — (III. Periode 1928/1933). — 2 Modelle. — Klingenhalter für Rasierapparate mit hohlgeschliffenen Klingen und Scharnierstossfedern für Klingenhalter. — Karl Elsener, Ibach-Schwyz (Schweiz). Vertreter: Fritz Isler, Zürich; registriert den 20. August 1928.

These extensions also indicate that the product was successfully sold by Karl Elsener during this time. After the model protection ended, the production time of this razor also ended. In the meantime, razors had also changed completely and there were various optimizations on the market.

The model protection was the 3-dimensional model of this blade holder and the hinge shock springs, not a patent, i.e. not a new invention that solves a technical problem.

In principle, it would have been possible to stamp these 2 items with the “legally protected” stamp to prevent imitations. However, Karl Elsener decided not to do that. However, the box for the razor has the name “DRGM” on the pusher plate. pictured. This is the abbreviation for “German Reich Utility Model”. This was comparable to Switzerland's model protection. This meant that Karl Elsener received protection not only in Switzerland, but at least also in Germany and thus also sold the razor internationally.



Victorinox 108mm series

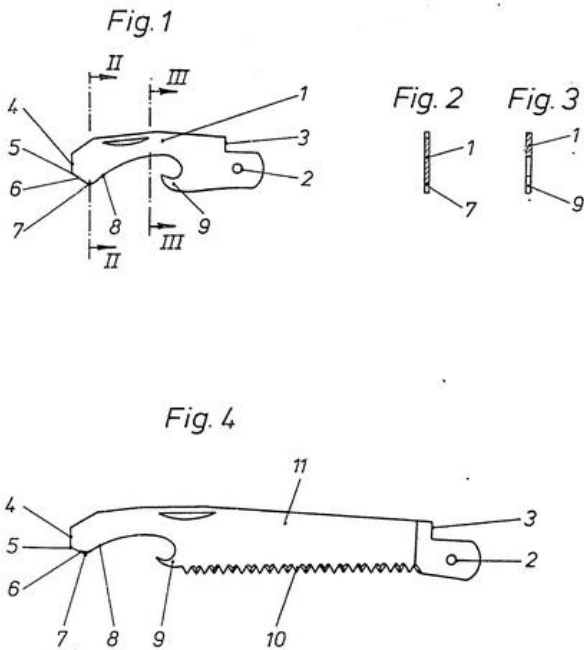
Victorinox produced a whole series of pocket knives in the 108 mm size. They were advertised as “solid pocket knives” with “extraordinarily high spring tension,” which made a locking mechanism unnecessary. These pocket knives were generally marketed as the “Safari Series”.

The most famous of these models was a pocket knife that Victorinox made for the German Bundeswehr, the so-called GAK (German Army Knife). It can be assumed that other similar models were developed and produced based on this one model. In October 1975, Victorinox filed a utility model application in Germany for a special saw with a bottle opener and a screwdriver at the end, i.e. a 3-in-1 tool. In March 1976 the utility model was published and granted to Victorinox. Here is the description:

Utility model application from October 30, 1975 from the Carl Elsener knife factory
 CH - 6438 Ibach-Schwyz/Switzerland
 our sign: 912/3
 Multi-purpose pocket knife tool

The innovation relates to a multi-purpose tool for pocket knives, between the two scales of which tools can be swung out into a working position around the connecting pins of the scales, such as B. knife blades, corkscrews, screwdrivers, files, scissors and the like are articulated. Such pocket knives are more versatile the more tools they contain. On the other hand, the thickness and weight of the pocket knife increases with the number of tools. In order to keep thickness and weight small and still accommodate as many tools as possible in one and the same pocket knife, it is already possible to combine two tool functions, namely that of a screwdriver and bottle opener, in one tool.

The innovation has the task of designing a tool consisting of a screwdriver and bottle opener in a known manner so that the tool can at least also serve as a can opener.



The innovation achieves this in that the lower outline of the tool then merges with the lower corner of the nose of the screwdriver in an approximately flat V-shaped section with cutting edge-like V-flanks, at which there is a *** and a Hooks running out from under the edges of the can and capsule are connected. This means that the V-shaped section can be used together with the hook as both a capsule opener and a can opener.

This solution has the advantage that instead of three individual tools, only one tool consisting of a steel part is required. This not only results in significant material savings, but also reduces the thickness and weight of the pocket knife.

If you extend the steel part between the support and the hinge point, you can form the lower edge of the steel part as a familiar saw. The tool then combines a total of four functions and there is no need for a special saw in the pocket knife.

The drawing shows an exemplary embodiment of the innovation.

Show:

Figure 1 shows a side view of a tool consisting of a screwdriver, a can opener and a bottle opener;

Figure 2 shows a vertical section along line II-II of Figure 1;

Figure 3 shows a section along line III-III of Figure 1 and

Figure 4 shows an embodiment of the tool, which is designed as a saw between the hook and the articulation point.

The steel part, generally designated 1, is pivotally mounted in the

pocket knife (not shown) about its articulation point 2 and can be locked against a spring in the pocket knife after pivoting out with the abutment 3. The free end of the steel part 1 forms a screwdriver with the flat and straight nose 4. At the lower corner 5 of the nose 4 of the screwdriver, the lower contour of the steel part begins towards the articulation point, initially as an approximately flat V-shaped section, and is then provided with a throat-like section that ends in a hook that allows capsules and crown corks and can edges to be grasped under together with the V-shaped section serves as a can opener or as a bottle opener.

To open it, place the pocket knife with the tool on the side of the can so that the hook 9 reaches under the edge of the can. The tip 7 is then pressed down onto the can lid close to its edge and thereby cuts the can lid. The tool is then moved forward a little on the edge of the can and the cutting edge is used to cut open another piece of the can lid. This process can then be used to cut open the entire can lid.

To lift bottle capsules, the pocket knife with the tool is positioned radially to the capsule, with the hook 9 gripping under the edge of the capsule while the tip 7 rests on the capsule. By lifting the tool and rotating it around the contact point of the tip 7, the capsule can then be lifted off the bottle.

The cutting edges of the V-flanks 6, 8 only need to be slightly pronounced in order to allow can lids to be easily cut open.

In the embodiment according to Figure k, the section of the lower contour of the steel part 11 lying between the hook and the hinge point 2 is designed as a saw. In this version, by extending the effective lever arm, the tool also allows you to easily lift off those sitting particularly firmly on your bottle. Capsules. All other elements of this tool correspond to the tool design according to Figure 1.

Patent claims

1. Tool that can be folded out of a pocket knife and consists of a flat steel part, which ends at its free end in the flat and straight nose of a screwdriver, characterized in that the lower outline of the tool (steel part 1) then adjoins the lower corner (5) the nose (4) of the screwdriver first changes into an approximately flat V-shaped section with cutting-like V-flanks (6,8), on which a jaw-like hook (which reaches under the edges of a can and capsule) forms against the hinge point (2). 9) expiring section connects,
2. Tool according to claim 1, characterized in that the steel part (11) is extended between the hook (9) and the articulation point (2) and is designed on the lower edge as a known saw (10) (Figure 4).

A few months later, in July 1976, the Vereinigte Stahlwarenfabriken Gebr. Richartz und Söhne GmbH applied for utility model protection for a tool that looked practically identical to the one from Victorinox. It represented a further development of the Victorinox tool. The head of the saw was intended to be used to open cans of food.

United Steel Goods Factories Gebr. Richartz & Söhne GmbH, Merscheider Straße 94, 5650 Solingen 11

The invention relates to a multi-purpose tool blade, in particular for pocket knives, with a bottle opener mouth extending from one longitudinal edge, which ends in a can opener working edge which ends in a V-shaped tip.

The advantage of such a known embodiment is the fact that the multi-purpose tool blade fulfills an additional work function in that it can be used to

open cans. However, the blade-shaped can opener working edge proves to be a disadvantage. When opening the can using the multi-purpose tool blade in the manner of a lifting leg with a simultaneous cutting effect, it cannot be prevented that chip particles are separated and fall into the can.

The object of the invention is, in particular, i.e. in addition to the tasks resulting from the description and claims, to provide a generic multi-purpose tool blade of increased utility value in such a way that, on the one hand, a softer way of working is achieved and, on the other hand, safe hext prevents chips from getting into the can to be opened falls.

This problem is solved according to the invention in that the can opener working edge is designed as a convexly curved apex.

As a result of such a design, a suitable multi-purpose tool blade, especially for pocket knives, is provided with increased utility value. The can opener working edge, which is designed as a convex curved vertex, offers the advantage of a softer working method. There is no risk of the can opener working edge cutting into the edge of the can. The arched parting allows for sensitive cutting. Furthermore, when the can is opened, there is no disadvantage that chip particles are formed when it is opened using a lever. As was found, the can can be opened with little effort, although there is no blade-shaped can opener working edge.

According to the invention, an advantageous feature is that the width of the convexly curved apex decreases towards the V-shaped tip. This means that the multi-purpose tool blade has great stability, so that the forces of the functions it performs can be absorbed without damage. In addition, the width of the crown decreases towards the V-shaped tip, making it easier to open the can. Namely, it is mainly separated with the section of the can opener working edge, which has a smaller width than the remaining section of the multi-purpose tool blade. Finally, according to the invention, it is also advantageous that the second edge of the blade, which runs into the V-shaped tip, is designed to be

flattened. This gives the V-shaped tip increased stability. The tip is pressed into the can lid continuously and can be carried out with little effort. Due to the flattening and the arched crown, there is initially a point attack. The rounded side edges of the flattening adjacent to this point then come into action. This special shape of the V-shaped tip offers the advantage of a long service life for the multi-purpose tool blade.

An exemplary embodiment of the invention is explained with reference to FIGS. 1-4. It shows:

1 shows a view of the multi-purpose tool blade suitable for a pocket knife,

Fig. 2 shows an enlarged view of the free end of the multi-purpose tool blade,

Fig. 3 is a bottom view of Fig. 2 and

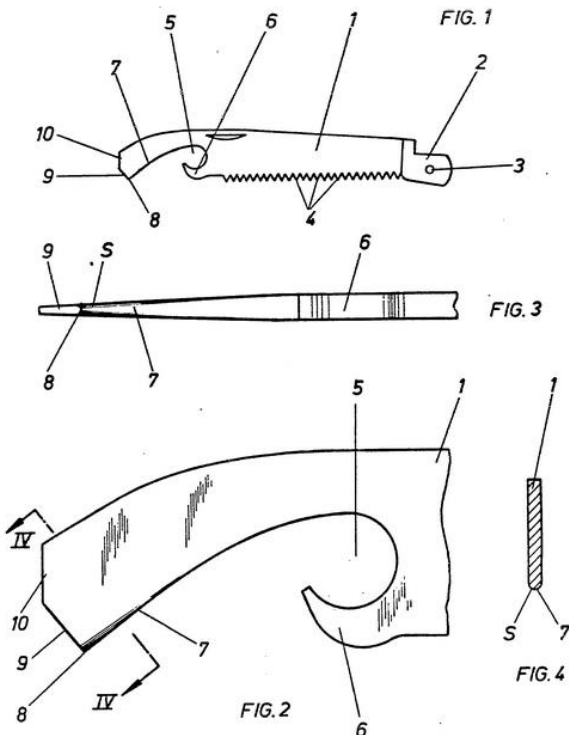


FIG. 1
FIG. 2
FIG. 3
FIG. 4

Fig. 4 shows the section along line IV-IV in Fig. 2.

The multi-purpose tool blade 1 made of suitable steel has the articulation section 2. A passage opening 3 is provided in this for the articulation bolt on the pocket knife side.

The articulation section 2 continues into the blade 1. The lower longitudinal edge of this forms the saw teeth. The bottle opener mouth 5 is connected to the sawtooth edge.

The bottle opener mouth has the hook 6 which grips underneath the capsule. Opposite this hook 6 extends the can opener working edge 7, which ends in a V-shaped tip 8. As can be seen from FIGS. 2 to 3, this can opener working edge 7 designed as a convexly curved apex S. So there is no sharp-edged cutting edge.

From Fig. 3 it can be seen that the width of the convexly curved apex decreases towards the V-shaped tip 8. The one V-leg of this tip 8 forms the can opener working edge 7, while the other V-leg or edge 9 is flattened. This flattening and the convexly curved apex of the can opener working edge result in a rounded tip, which gives it increased stability and ensures a longer service life.

The screwdriver working edge 10 adjoins the edge 9.

2 and 3 indicate that the convexly curved vertex S tapers towards the hinge-side end of the multi-purpose tool blade. This means that only the working area of the can opener working edge 7 that comes into effect is designed accordingly.

The can is opened in such a way that the multi-purpose tool blade is positioned in a secant-shaped orientation j to the can. The hook 6 reaches under the outer edge of the can and is supported there during subsequent levering. The V-shaped tip 8 presses continuously into the cover material and leads to a separation in this area.

The blade is then advanced by a certain amount l and shifted again like a lever, with the convexly curved can opener working edge cutting through the corresponding area of the lid. This type of opening can be carried out very gently and sensitively, without having to apply particularly high forces. In addition, no chips are separated when the can is opened.

Expectations

1. Multi-purpose tool blade, in particular for pocket knives, with a bottle opener mouth extending from one longitudinal edge, which ends in a can opener working edge which ends in a V-shaped tip, characterized in that the can opener working edge (7) as convexly curved apex (S) is formed.

2. Multi-purpose tool blade according to claim 1, characterized in that the width of the convexly curved apex (S) decreases towards the V-shaped tip (8) (Fig. 3).

3. Multi-purpose tool blade according to claim 1, characterized in that the second edge (9) of the blade which runs into the V-shaped tip (8) is flattened.

It could be assumed that the Richartz company - a very well-known German manufacturer of pocket knives, among other things - wanted to use this utility model to ensure that they received the order to produce the German Army Knives, but this was not the case. At first glance, the utility model seems interesting and somewhat logical. However, upon closer inspection, it becomes clear that it was probably not really practical to open cans with the tip of the saw, as the lever was far too long.

This special saw based on the Victorinox utility model was also used for the GAK. What is unclear is how the first order came about from the Bundeswehr, whether there was a public tender (as is usual in Switzerland, for example) and Victorinox received the order, or whether the Bundeswehr asked the knife manufacturers for offers with a specific model. In any case, there were many different manufacturers of this GAK, from Germany but also from other countries. These pocket knives were structurally identical, but had major differences in terms of quality. Personally, I assume that the Bundeswehr knew exactly what they wanted and contacted the knife manufacturers accordingly. Because if Victorinox had submitted their own model, they would most likely have chosen a model that was already produced and known at the time. The GAK also has no similarities to other Victorinox pocket knife lines.

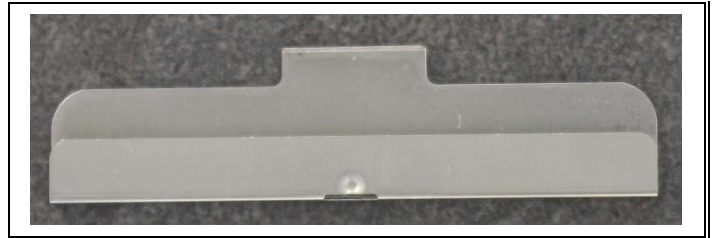
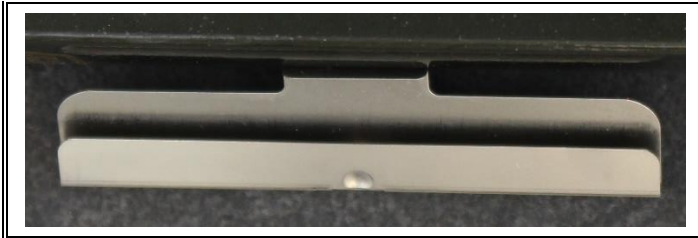
Perhaps historical events repeat themselves here, but in reverse order. The company Wester & Co from Solingen received model protection for the first Swiss soldier's knife and only they were allowed to produce civilian versions of this soldier's knife. With the GAK it was just the opposite: the Swiss company Victorinox received model/pattern protection and was thus able to produce civilian versions of the GAK.

What followed was the logical consequence of this order from the German Bundeswehr. Victorinox produced various other versions based on the GAK, ranging from 1-layer to 3-layer. What you need to know here is that it is much easier for a knife manufacturer to modify a size that is already in production with different tools and configurations than to develop a new size. The scales were more or less the same for all 108 mm pocket knives (except for the color, pattern), the blades were also more or less identical. Only the Victorinox company is known to have produced a whole series of similar pocket knives from the GAK, unlike the other manufacturers.

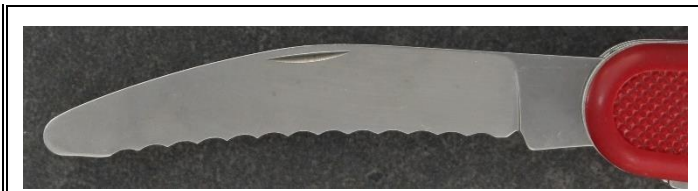
Victorinox supplied the German Bundeswehr between 1976 and 1986. From 2003 onwards, Victorinox was the only supplier to produce the new German Army Knife, but this time on an existing basis in size 111 mm. This replaced the 108 mm version. At about this point, the entire series of 108 mm Victorinox pocket knives disappeared. Production of the entire series has been completely stopped for a long time.

particularities

Saw guard : The saw in this series had a special “saw guard,” a metal sheet that could be pushed over the saw, protecting the saw teeth and also the hand from injury. This protection was very often lost. Assembly and disassembly is also somewhat complicated. In principle, Victorinox has always made sure that as few special components as possible were used in all of its pocket knives, which could become defective or lost. This protection had no specific additional application function.

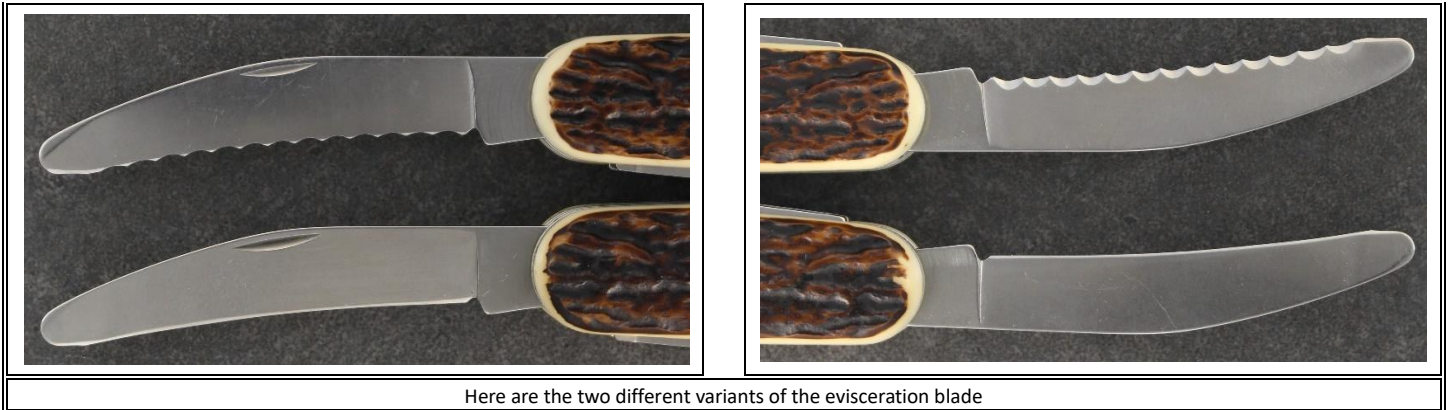


Evisceration blade : Various fire departments ordered pocket knives of the “Hunter” model from Victorinox. This had a gutting blade for gutting game. This tool is also suitable for cutting car seat belts. This will be largely responsible for the fact that this pocket knife was ordered and used by the fire departments. Before introducing the Rescue Tool, Victorinox did not produce any specific pocket knives for fire departments or police. If you look at the rescue tool (the belt cutter), it has great similarities to the “Hunter’s” gutting blade.



Here is the difference between an evisceration blade at the top and a belt cutter at the bottom (from the Rescue Tool)

This evisceration blade was available in two versions, smooth without serrations and with serrations. Not all models had both options.



Bracket : There were various models with the “bracket” option. However, this option is never mentioned in the catalogs. Nevertheless, various models are known with the bracket. When ordering, Victorinox always offered the variants with or without a bracket.

Saw with nail file : on December 7, 1985, Victorinox applied for utility model protection for the 108 mm model saw, which also had a nail file on the side. The protection was granted and published in 1986. Later models all had this additional nail file on the saw. For example, collectors of the German army knife use the designation “GAK-1” for the version without a nail file, and “GAK-2” for the version with a nail file. When using the nail file, it was important that the saw protection was actually present and installed so that you didn't get injured while filing your nails.

Registration

DE8534521U:1985-12-07

VICTORINIX AG, Schützenstraße 11, CH-6438 Ibach-Schwyz

The innovation concerns a multi-purpose pocket knife with several tools, in particular a wood saw.

Such multi-purpose pocket knives are known in numerous designs. They have two handle scales between which the tools, such as cutting knives, saws, screwdrivers, bottle openers, can cutters, can be swung out and can be locked in the swung-out position by springing back. Depending on the task, the multi-purpose pocket knives have such tools in different numbers and combinations and serve well in sports (e.g. fishing), hiking, mountaineering and on expeditions and safaris because they are easy to store in pockets and take up far less space than a set need independent tools.

During difficult work that places a lot of strain on the fingers, fingernails break easily and then have to be filed to remove the damaged areas. Nail files are known as individual pieces or parts of cosmetic sets. If you want to store nail files in multi-purpose pocket knives, you could store them as a swing-out tool between the two handles like the other tools. However, this increases the thickness and weight of the pocket knife.

It is also known to combine metal saws with metal files on the side surfaces of multi-purpose pocket knives. However, metal files are not suitable for nail care,

The task is therefore to integrate the nail file into multi-purpose pocket knives in such a way that neither another swing-out tool nor additional space is required for it between the handle scales and the tool does not pose any risk of injury to the user.

The innovation solves this problem for pocket knives with a wood saw in that a side surface of the wood saw 15 is at least partially designed as a nail file and the teeth of the wood saw are protected by a protective sleeve that engages with a tongue on the back of the wood saw.

The wood saw has flat, wide side surfaces. This makes them particularly suitable for storing nail files compared to other tools. To ensure that your fingers are not injured by the sharp teeth of the saw during personal hygiene, you must secure the saw teeth against contact. For this purpose, an elastic protective sleeve made of thin, resilient material, known as protection, is placed on the wood saw, which protectively encloses the saw teeth and the tool like a spring clip, releasing the surface of the nail file, and is secured to the tool with a tongue that extends over the back of the tool becomes.

Further features and advantages of the innovation result from the description of an exemplary embodiment, which is accompanied by a drawing. Show in the drawing: Fig. 1 is a top view of a multi-purpose pocket knife with a wood saw, a corkscrew, a cutting knife, a plug-in scraper, and a wood saw, the free end of the wood saw also being designed as a bottle opener and can opener;

Fig. 2 is a top view of the wood saw according to Fig. 1,

but with a protective sleeve fitted onto the wood saw;

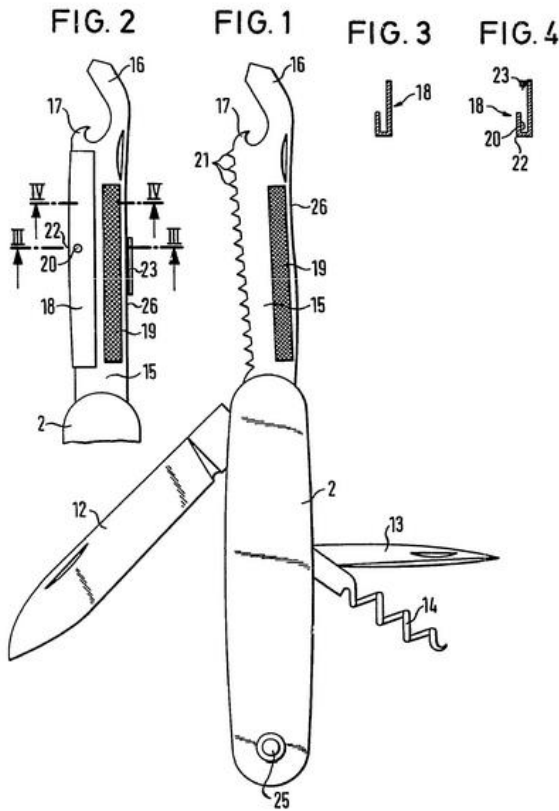
Fig. 3 shows a vertical section through the protective sleeve with the wood saw omitted along line III-III of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 shows a vertical section through the protective sleeve with the wood saw omitted along line IV-IV of Fig. 2 and

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the protective sleeve.

According to Fig. 1, the multi-purpose pocket knife, designated as a whole by 10, carries between two handle scales, for example made of plastic - only the upper handle scale 11 is visible - the tools which can be swung out of the handle scales and which are fixed in a known manner relative to the handle scales in the swung out position, namely a cutting knife 12, a piercing scraper 13, a corkscrew 14 and a wood saw 15. In the innovation, the wood saw 15 is also designed as a can opener 16 and bottle opener 17 at the free end.

So that when filing fingernails and toenails and when working with the can opener 16 and bottle opener 17, it is impossible for the fingers to slip onto the sharp teeth 21 of the wood saw 15, resulting in injuries, and the can and bottle opener handle can be grasped safely A protective sleeve 18 made of resilient, thin sheet steel is placed on the wood saw, which encloses the wood saw 15 with an open box profile in such a way that the sharp teeth 2-1 of the wood saw 15 are covered, but the surface of the nail file 19 is freely accessible for nail care. For secure mounting on the wood saw 15, the protective sleeve 18 known as such carries a tongue 20 which resiliently extends over the back 19 of the wood saw 15, but which can be shorter than the protective sleeve, so that it is missing in section IV-IV according to FIG.



In a solid and robust multi-purpose pocket knife, all tools 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 spring into the ready position with considerable acceleration due to the retaining springs (not shown) towards the end of their swing-out movements, which results in the protective sleeve 18 being thrown off in front of the wood saw 15 can lead. To prevent throwing off, at least one nose 20 is formed in the edges of the U-bar of the protective sleeve 18, which engages between two teeth 21 of the wood saw 15 when the protective sleeve 18 is attached and generally prevents the protective sleeve 18 from moving sideways; be it secured by centrifugal force or careless handling by the user. For increased safety, you can of course also create a second nose, which is longitudinally offset from the first nose 20 and which engages between two other teeth 21. The formation of such lugs 20 in the spring steel of the protective sleeve 16 is facilitated by short slots 22 extending on both sides of each lug 20 in the adjacent corner edge of the protective sleeve 18. The Protective sleeve 18 can of course also be made of resilient plastic with the same properties as spring steel.

The protective sleeve 18 has the great advantage that you can grip the wood saw 15 with all five fingers of one hand without the risk of injury and thus achieve a powerful leverage effect when using the bottle opener 17 and the can opener 16. This protection is particularly valuable if the can to be cut open is made of strong sheet metal for safety reasons, as is common for team catering on expeditions or in the military.

To attach the protective sleeve 18 to the wood saw 15, push it from the teeth onto the wood saw 15 until the U-bottom comes into contact with the teeth 21. The tongue 23 then snaps over the back of the saw 24, the noses 20 are placed between the teeth 21 and thus secure the protective sleeve 18 in all directions. If you want to saw with the wood saw 15, you just have to push the tongue 23 away from the back of the saw 26 with your thumb, whereupon you can pull off the protective sleeve 18.

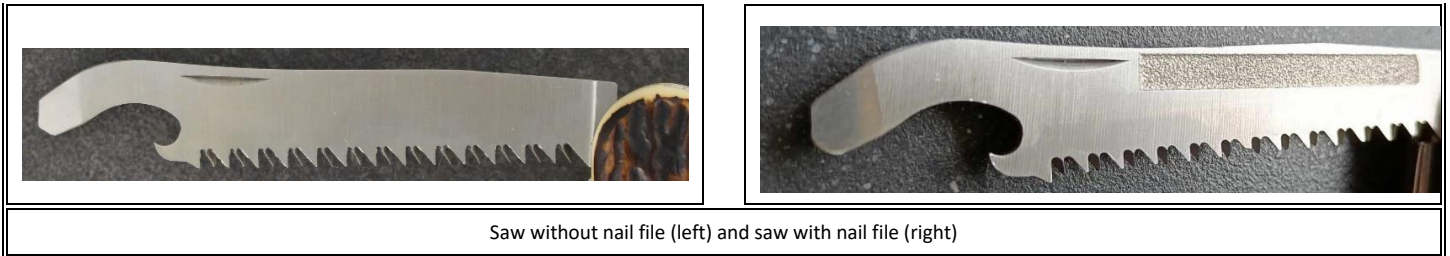
The protective sleeve 18 is designed so that it can be pivoted back between the handle scales 2 with the wood saw 15 without jamming. The handle scales can have a hole 25 running through the entire multi-purpose pocket knife for threading a carrying chain.

PROTECTION CLAIMS

1. Multi-purpose pocket knife with several tools, in particular cutting tools and especially a wood saw, characterized in that a side surface of the wood saw (15) is at least partially designed as a nail file (19) through the teeth (21) of the wood saw (15). an elastic protective cover that snaps onto its back with a tongue (23). , &nggr; cuff (18) are protected (Fig. 1).
2. Multi-purpose pocket knife according to claim 1, characterized in that the teeth (21) of the wood saw (15) are covered by the protective sleeve (18) and the surface of the wood saw (15) carrying the nail file (19) is covered by the sleeve (18) is released (Fig. 1, 3 and 4).
3. Multi-purpose T-knife according to claims 1 and 2, characterized in that the protective sleeve (18) is protected against longitudinal displacement by an embossed nose or noses (20) which engage between the teeth (21) on the wood saw (15). is determined (Fig. 1, 4).
4. Multi-purpose pocket knife according to claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the edges of the protective sleeve (18) resting on the teeth (21) are slotted in the area of the nose or noses (20) (slot 22).
5. Multi-purpose pocket knife according to claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the wood saw (15) carrying the nail file (19) is designed at the free end as a known, combined bottle opener (17) and can opener (16) (Fig. 1, 2).

PROTECTION CLAIMS

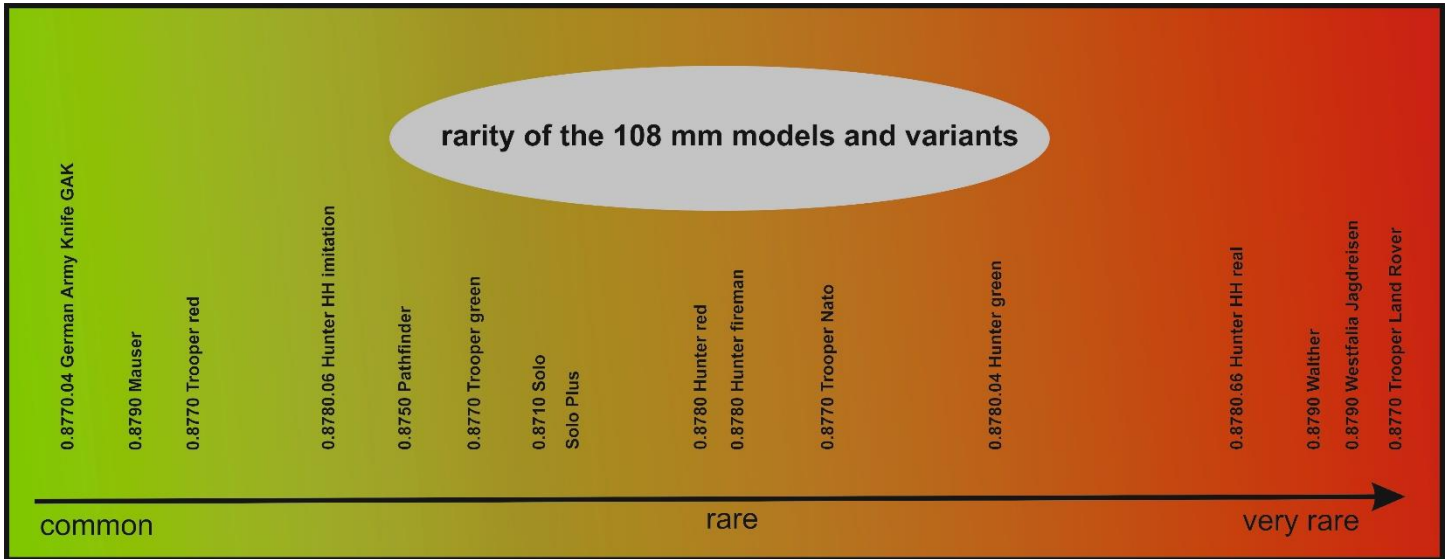
1. Multi - purpose pocket knife with several tools, in particular cutting tools and especially a wood saw, characterized in that a side surface of the wood saw (15) is at least partially designed as a nail file (19) and the teeth (21) of the wood saw (15) are formed by the back of which is protected by an elastic protective sleeve (18) that snaps into place with a tongue (23) (Fig. 1).
2. Multi-purpose pocket knife according to claim 1, characterized in that the teeth (21) of the wood saw (15) are covered by the protective sleeve (18) and the surface of the wood saw (15) carrying the nail file (19) is covered by the sleeve (18) is released (Fig. 1, 3 and 4).
3. Multi-purpose pocket knife according to claims 1 and 2, characterized in that the protective sleeve (18) is secured against longitudinal displacement by an embossed nose or noses (20) which engage between the teeth (21) on the wood saw (15) (Fig. 1, 4).
4. Multi-purpose pocket knife according to claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the edges of the protective sleeve (18) resting on the teeth (21) are slotted in the area of the nose or noses (20) (slot 22).
5. Multi - purpose pocket knife according to claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the wood saw (15) carrying the nail file (19) is designed at the free end as a known, combined bottle opener (17) and can opener (16) (Fig. 1, 2).



Blade engravings : Victorinox used different blade engravings for its pocket knives depending on the era. On the one hand, this is an indication of a manufacturing period, and on the other hand, it is a distinguishing feature. If only the manufacturer's embossing is different for one model and the rest is identical, I have not made any distinction in this article. There are certainly collectors who make a distinction here, for example they want a GAK with different manufacturer stamps.



Production figures : Figures keep appearing (e.g. at www.sakwiki.com) about the assumed production figures of certain variants/models. Where these numbers come from is unclear. Less than 500 of the Hunter model with scales made of real deer horn are said to have been manufactured, around 500 of the red Hunter model with fire department logo and bracket, and exactly 4,972 of the Mauser model with Walther scales. I am not aware of any official confirmation from Victorinox. Therefore, such figures should always be viewed with caution. For example, do special orders (e.g. for certain fire departments) count or not? Are the figures specific orders, for example for the Walther company? The numbers may or may not be correct. The fact is that this gives collectors the impression that something is limited and therefore particularly worth collecting. It is important to put the numbers in the right context. For example, if the number 4972 for the Walther knives were correct, this would mean: that is twice as many pocket knives as for the Damascus 2010 and a similar number as for the Damascus series of recent years. These damask knives can still be bought in many shops today, and also on marketplaces at the issue price. This means that the approximately 5,000 pieces roughly cover the global demand for these knives. This number 4972 should therefore be viewed relatively. The question is anyway how many of the "unlimited" pocket knives in the 108 mm series were produced. If you look at online auctions over a longer period of time and compare the results, experience shows that you can come to a relatively good assessment of the rarity of certain models. In the last few years, around 5 Walther 108 mm models have been offered online on popular platforms. During the same period, well over 100 Mauser 108 mm models and countless fire service variants. Without being able to give specific numbers, I estimate the rarity of the 108 mm models as follows in an ascending order from common to very rare. It's always about the basic model, without special options such as brackets, blade embossing, etc.



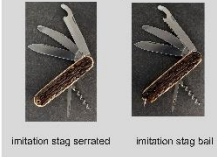
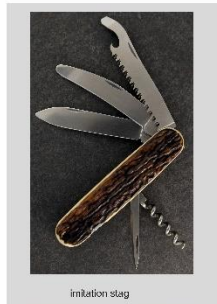
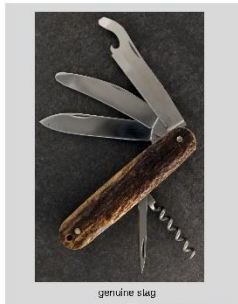
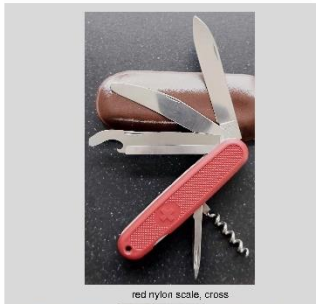
How do you see this? Do you have a similar order? Basically, you certainly have to differentiate between official models, which could be bought in Victorinox stores or online, and special orders such as the fireman's knives or generally 108 mm models with a handle. I have deliberately not listed the SwissBianco knives here because in my opinion they are clearly custom made knives and have nothing to do with official Victorinox products. The Mauser pocket knives, on the other hand, were officially available and could be ordered through Victorinox, not just in gun shops or not just from Mauser directly.

These various details and innovations/options suddenly create a range of versions of the 108 mm pocket knives. There are different models in the variants with bracket/without bracket, with nail file/without nail file, with smooth evisceration blade/serrated evisceration blade, etc. When ordered directly from Victorinox, the bowls were sometimes provided with a specific logo or the blade was etched. This resulted in new variants. But it is also probably the case that certain modifications are made in the service that did not officially exist, for example an early model 108 mm with a newer saw with a nail file, or the addition of a bracket, or a non-identical scale replacement.

There are hardly any known collectors who have all variants of this pocket knife series. Still, the series' popularity seems to have increased over the last few years. It is probably similar to the soldier's knives in Switzerland, which also attract many collectors. The connection to the military or the fact that many army members come into direct contact with these pocket knives and appreciate them. The GAK has certainly contributed to its popularity, and the current Bundeswehr pocket knife also comes from Victorinox. In addition, many people have also seen and experienced that a GAK from Victorinox is in a completely different league in terms of quality and workmanship than a GAK from other manufacturers. For Victorinox, deliveries to armies are on the one hand a great matter of prestige, but on the other hand they are also essential in order to introduce their products to a wide range of people.

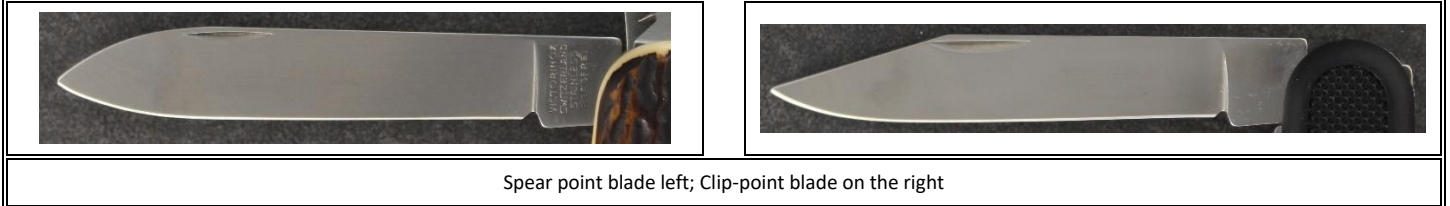
The 3-layer pocket knives of the 108 mm series are presented below with the different variants and designs.

Victorinox 108 mm 3-layer models and variants



3-layer 108 mm Victorinox series

Victorinox manufactured 2 different 3-ply pocket knives in the size 108 mm. One pocket knife is generally called a “Hunter” and the other a “Mauser”. However, these were not official names, but rather marketing names. Officially, all pocket knives in this series had a model number; for the Hunter it was the basic number 0.8780 and for the Mauser it was 0.8790. Both of these models had a classic spear-point cutting blade and the typical 108 mm saw, which was also used in the GAK. The difference was the 3rd blade. The 0.8780 model was a game gutting blade, while the 0.8790 model was a clip-point cutting blade. Here are the two different blades:



Welches ist dein Lieblingsmodell von Victorinox in 108 mm? / Which is your favorite Victorinox model in 108 mm?

- Mauser
- Solo
- Solo Plus
- Hunter red
- Hunter green
- Hunter stag/fake stag
- Walther
- Pathfinder
- GAK 1 or GAK 2
- other

Bitte stimmen Sie ab, um das Ergebnis zu sehen.

Model 0.8780

The classic version of model no. 0.8780 came with red nylon scales. The surface of the bowls was grooved and a Swiss cross was depicted on the front. In the Victorinox catalog from 1987, this basic model cost CHF 23. Then there were various variants with different pocket knife scales. The 0.8780.04 variant came with green nylon scales for the same price. In place of the cross, the bowl had an empty engraving field. There were also bowls with imitation deer horn, the number 0.8780.08. This had neither a cross nor an engraving field and cost CHF 28.- A special version came with bowls made of real deer horn, the number 0.8780.66, also without a cross and without an engraving field and cost CHF 84.- That was more than 3 times as much with the standard version. Many people confuse the imitation with the real deer horn, or the imitation is often touted as real horn. It is easy to distinguish the two variants. In the case of real horn scales, the scales were riveted with 2 or 3 rivets (both versions were available here), the imitation scales were glued. In addition, the scale pattern/relief of the imitation is identical to all other imitations, while the real horn scales are always different and can have major differences.

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Model 0.8780 Hunter red nylon scales (pictures courtesy of Martin Deckert)



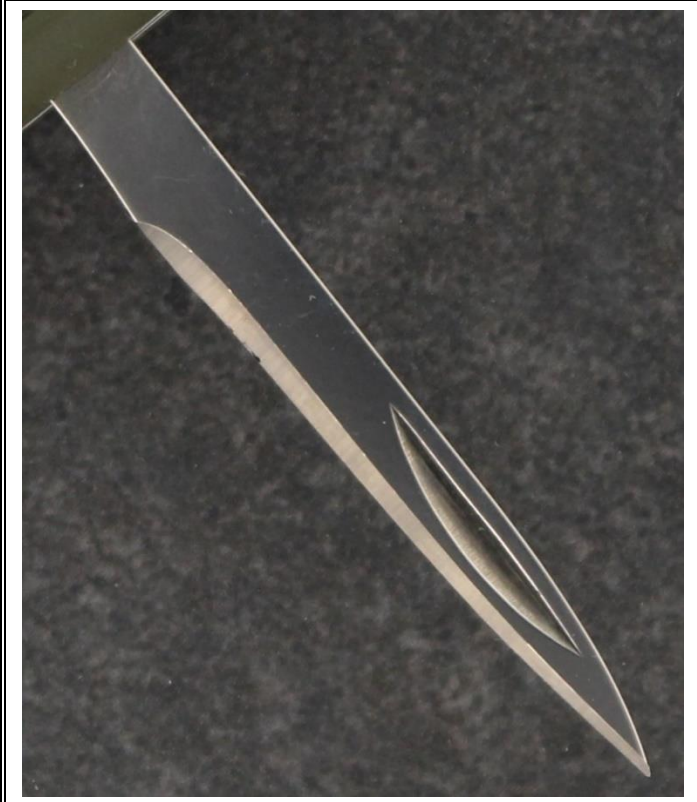
0.8780 Hunter red nylon scales with serrated evisceration blade and bow

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0.8780 Hunter green nylon scales (pictures kindly provided by Martin Deckert)





0.8780.06 Hunter imitation deer horn serrated evisceration blade



0.8780.06 Hunter imitation deer horn with bracket



0.8780.06 Hunter imitation deer horn



0.8780.66 Hunter real horn

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0.8780.66 real horn serrated evisceration blade



0.8780.66 real horn 3 visible rivets imperforate evisceration blade

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Difference Hunter real horn (top; each scale different; rivets visible), Hunter imitation horn below (each scale identical)





Model 0.8780 Hunter red nylon scales fire department with serrated evisceration blade



Model 0.8780 Hunter red nylon scales fire department with serrated evisceration blade

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Model 0.8780 Hunter red nylon scales fire department with serrated evisceration blade and bracket



Different Hunter Fire Departments with different engravings

Model 0.8790 Mauser

The model no. 0.8790, better known as “Mauser”, also had a second cutting blade compared to the model 0.8780, but here it was not an eviscerating blade, but a “normal” cutting blade with a so-called clip-point head.

The Mauser company was a German weapons manufacturer that was founded in 1811 as the Royal Württemberg Rifle Factory and existed until 2000 (civil) and 2004 (military). The Mauser pocket knives, manufactured by Victorinox, were sold in gun stores, but could also be ordered directly from Victorinox and/or Mauser. The Mauser pocket knife came in a very nice dark green cardboard box and a warranty card. The Mauser company logo was printed on the engraving field of the pocket knife. The special blade – the so-called Mauser special blade – was laser engraved. Next to the Mauser logo was the inscription: NAME UNDER LICENSE OF MAUSER-WERKE OBERNDORF GmbH. It is not entirely clear whether there were different versions of these Mauser knives, with and without a nail file on the saw, for example. The “usual” configuration was with a saw without a nail file. It is quite possible that the Victorinox service exchanged defective old saws for ones with a nail file surface. It is usual with Victorinox Service that what is available is installed/replaced, provided the compatibility is right. The Mauser knife always came without a bracket, but with the blade guard for the saw as standard.



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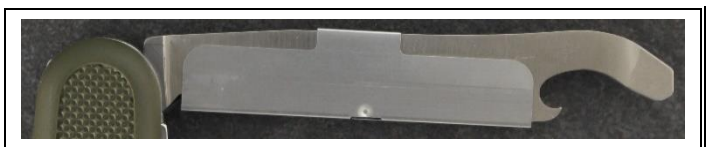
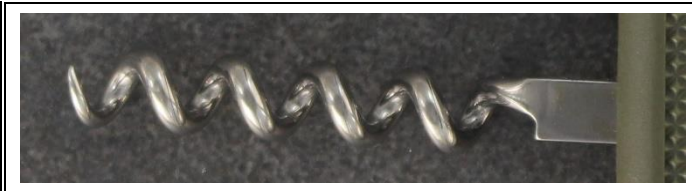
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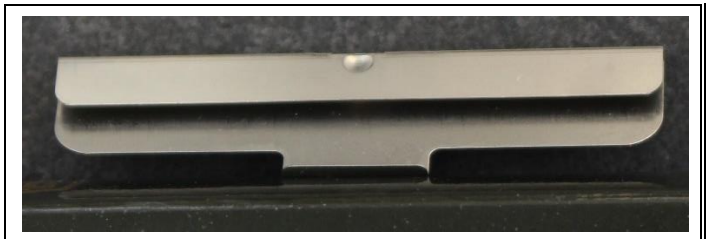
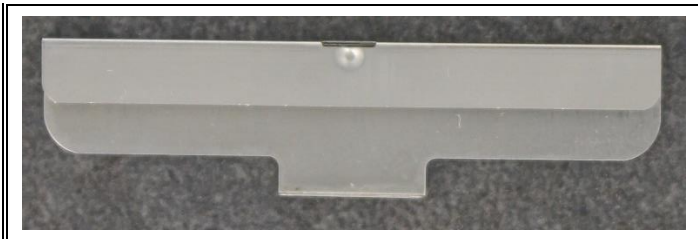
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Wood saw with can opener and screwdriver

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Model 0.8790 Walther

In addition to the Mauser pocket knife, Victorinox also produced a 108 mm pocket knife for another weapons manufacturer, Carl Walther GmbH from Germany. This so-called Walther pocket knife was identical in configuration to the Mauser knife, also equipped with the Mauser special blade. But there were also a few differences. The scales were not made of green nylon like on the Mauser knife, but of black nylon. There was also no laser engraving on the blade. The packaging was very similar to the Mauser knife, but in black with gold characters.

The Walther knife is one of the most sought-after pocket knives in the 108 mm series. The prices for such a pocket knife in good condition are very high. Like the Mauser pocket knife, the Walther pocket knife came without a bracket and without the nail file on the saw. The cut protection on the saw was an integral part.



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Model 0.8790 Brookstone

In addition to the Mauser and Walther pocket knives, Victorinox produced another 108 mm pocket knife for the trading company Brookstone, based on the Mauser model. This is probably as rare as the Walther pocket knife. There is little information about it and certainly no concrete production figures. However, it is not a standard model that was simply given the Brookstone logo, but there is a significant difference to both the Mauser model and the Walther model.

- No laser engraving on the blade (difference to the Mauser pocket knife)
- Green handle scales (difference to the Walther pocket knife)

This means that neither the Mauser knife nor the Walther knife could be used as a basic configuration. And there was no basic model (Mauser tools; no laser engraving; green nylon scales with engraving field) that was available on the market. The Brookstone pocket knife came with no bracket and no nail file on the saw. Presumably it also came without a box, similar to the Mauser or Walther pocket knife. The Brookstone pocket knife is priced similarly to the Mauser pocket knives, although it is much rarer. I think that's the problem, that it's so rare that it only appears in very few collections. In addition, there is little background information about it. As is often the case, very rare does not necessarily mean that something is particularly valuable or expensive.

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Model 0.8790 Westfalia

As the last known variant of the Mauser pocket knife, Victorinox produced another pocket knife for the company Westfalia Jagdreisen GmbH. It was identical to the basic Mauser model, but had the Westfalia logo in place of the Mauser logo and a special blade laser engraving, WESTFALIA-JAGDREISEN. Similar to the Brookstone pocket knife, this pocket knife is very rare and very popular with collectors. (Images courtesy of Vladan Antic)



Wenger 72mm

The Wenger Delémont company has manufactured various pocket knives in the 72 mm size. There were two versions in particular.



Comparison image with other sizes/series (68.5 mm / 72 mm / 76 mm)

One version was apparently and possibly produced exclusively for the Knorr company. These are pocket knives with 2 tools, a large cutting blade and a nail file. The bowls were made of Cellidor, either in imitation tortoiseshell or in imitation mother-of-pearl. Here are the pictures:



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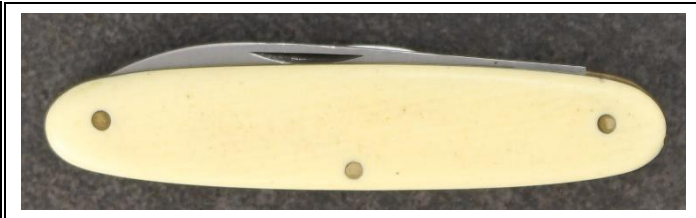




These pocket knives for the KNORR company are relatively rare. They are very similar to Wenger Delémont pocket knives in a 76 mm series. The “Knorr” company logo is embossed on the large cutting blade. These pocket knives have a Wenger Tahara blade stamp, which suggests that they were probably produced in the late 1940s/early 1950s.

This shows once again the difference between the two companies Victorinox and Wenger. Wenger has always produced smaller series, even if this means aligning the entire production and machines to a special format. Victorinox, on the other hand, always tried to use existing and well-known pocket knife formats and configurations without developing anything completely new.

The second series of pocket knives in the 72 mm size was probably manufactured from the beginning of 1900. This is a classic tool and pocket knife configuration, a slim design and a small and large knife blade. In an old Wenger catalog from around 1910, this model is given the number 111. According to the catalog there were certainly variants No. 111 Cellidor and No. 111 Horn. The variant No. 111 Fiber is also known. These pocket knives - although very rare - were produced over a long period of time, from the early 1900s to certainly the 1940s/1950s, with the entire transition from carbon steel to rust-resistant steel.

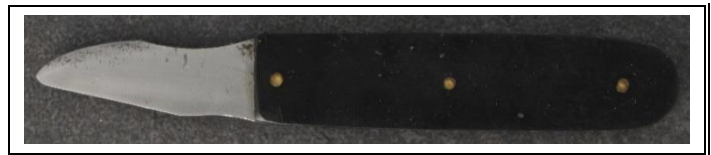


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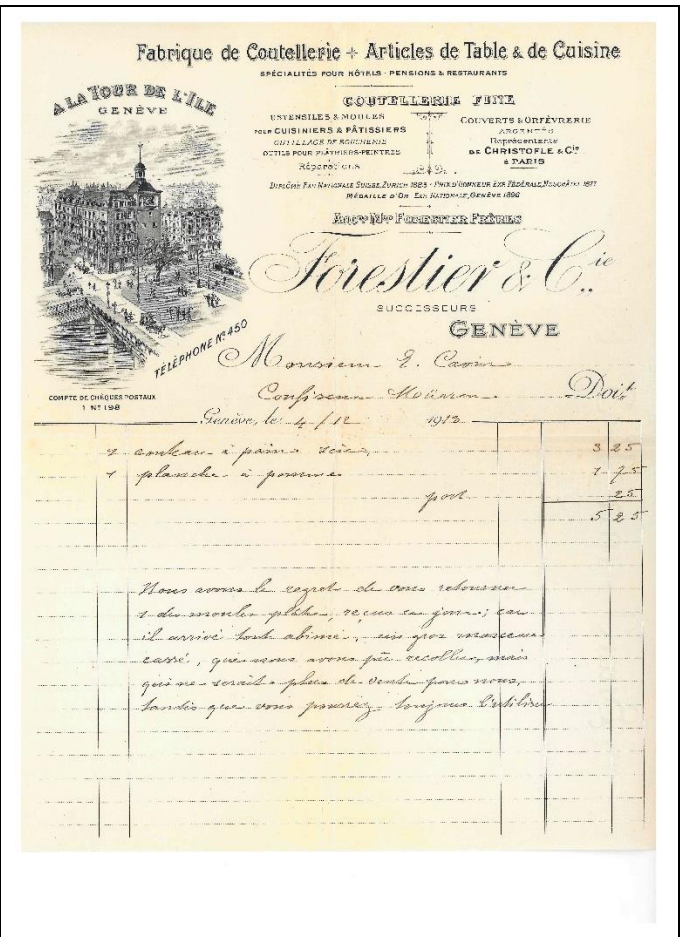
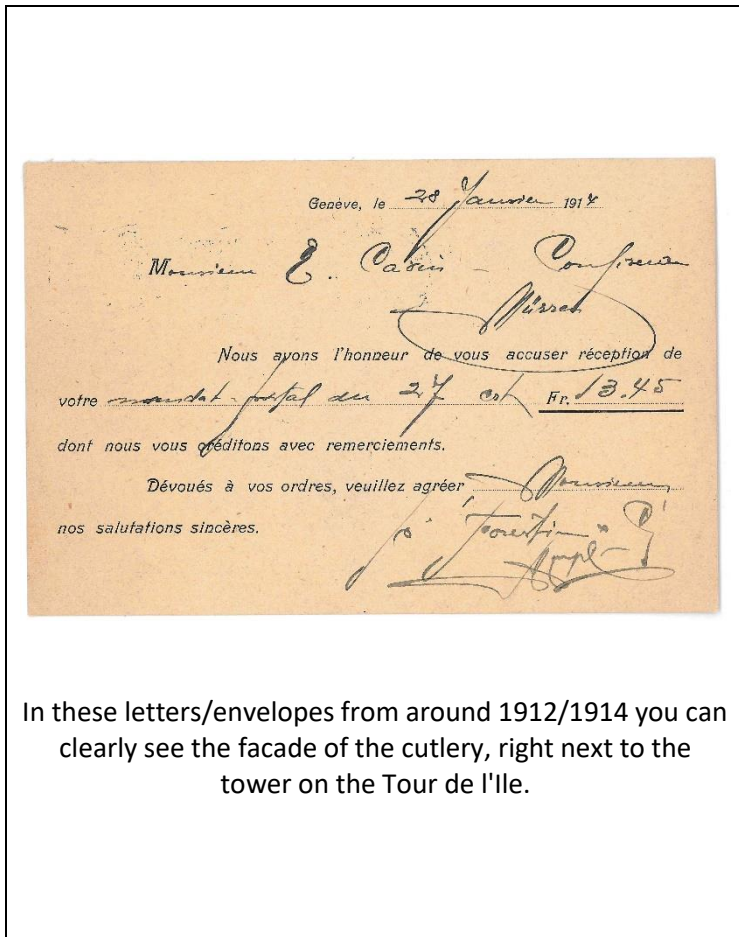
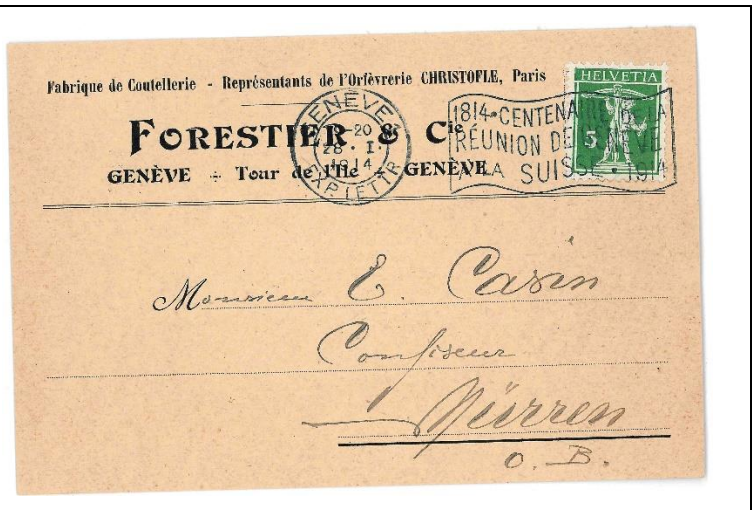
Wenger produced a third line in the size 72 mm. These are fixed watch case knives. Below is a copy for the company/brand HOGA from Tramelan. HOGA stood for Horlogerie Garantie and was founded in 1912. The blade embossing of the watch case knife features an early Wenger trademark, the image of the 3 heads.



Victoria scissors set

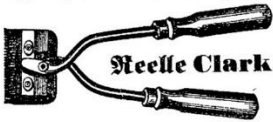


Cutler Forestier, Geneva
Advertising

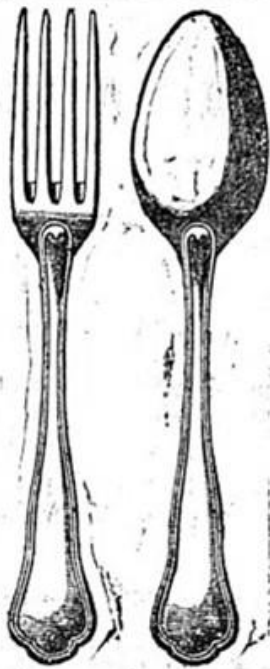


In these letters/envelopes from around 1912/1914 you can clearly see the facade of the cutlery, right next to the tower on the Tour de l'Île.

timeline

<p>Der Bund, Band 2, Nummer 174, 25. Juni 1851</p> <p>Bon H. Forestier, Messerschmied in Genf, ein Waid- messer " "</p>	<p>From H. Forestier, cutler in Geneva, a hunting knife.</p>
<p>A dater d'aujourd'hui, M. Chavoit, qui a retiré his marchandises de son ancien dépôt depuis le 24 Juillet dernier, vient de les remettre à M. Forestier, coutelier en l'Île.</p>	<p>Der Bund, Band 20, Nummer 357, 28. Dezember 1869</p> <p>"A dater d'aujourd'hui, M. Chavoit, qui a retiré ses marchandises de son ancien dépôt depuis le 25 Juillet dernier, vient de les remettre à M. Forestier, coutelier en l'Île.</p>
<p>Der Bund, Band 21, Nummer 357, 28. Dezember 1870</p> <p>Zwei gute Messerschmiede werden gejucht bei Forestier, Messerschmied, in Genf. (V & G)</p>	<p>Two good cutlers are wanted at Forestier, cutlers, in Geneva.</p>
<p>FAN - L'Express, 15. Juli 1871</p> <p>Je viens de recevoir une quantité de pierres d'Amérique Washita et Arkansas en blocs carrés, longs et plats, assortis de grandeurs, bâtons, gouges et crayons, en Arkansas, de diverses dimensions. Toutes ces pierres sont destinées à l'affilage de tous les taillants, depuis l'instrument de chirurgie jusqu'aux gros instruments d'arboriculture, ainsi que pour tous les outils d'horlogers et bijoutiers. Genève, F. Forestier, coutelier, Tour-de-l'Île, Genève. (H 3040 X)</p>	<p>Each time you receive a quantity of pierres d'Amérique Washita et Arkansas in blocs arrés, longs de plats. Assorted sizes, batons, gouges and crayons, Arkansas, various dimensions. These pierres are destined for the affiliation of all the tailors, the instruments of surgery and large instruments of arboriculture, which are poured into the tools of the watchmakers and jewelry. Genève, F. Forestier, coutelier, Tour-de-l'Île, Genève.</p>
<p>Horse scissors of various systems, Forestier, Messerschmied, Tour de l'Île, Geneva.</p>	<p>Der Bund, Band 22, Nummer 303, 3. November 1871</p> <p>Pferde-Scheeren von verschiedenen Systemen. Forestier, (H 3649 X) Messerschmied, Tour de l'Île, Genf.</p>
<p>Le Chroniqueur, 16. März 1875</p> <p>Seule maison de vente pour la Suisse et la Haute Savoie: FORESTIER, fabricant de coutellerie, TOUR-DE-L'ÎLE, GENÈVE. Réargenture et réparations. Fournitures pour hôtels et restaurants. Prix-courants franco sur demande. 1476x</p>	<p>Der Bund, Band 26, Nummer 311, 11. November 1875</p> <p>Maschinen zum Pferde-Scheeren.</p>  <p>Neelle Clark 18 Franken,</p> <p>Préd'ige 7 Fr., — Maschinen zum Schafe-Scheeren 12 Fr. bei Forestier, Messerschmied, Tour de l'Île, Genève. Man besorgt auch Reparaturen. (8521 X)</p>

La Tribune de Genève, Band 4, Nummer 300, 22. Dezember 1882 Ausgabe 02



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2357

Maison Forestier et Fils

A LA TOUR-DE-L'ILE

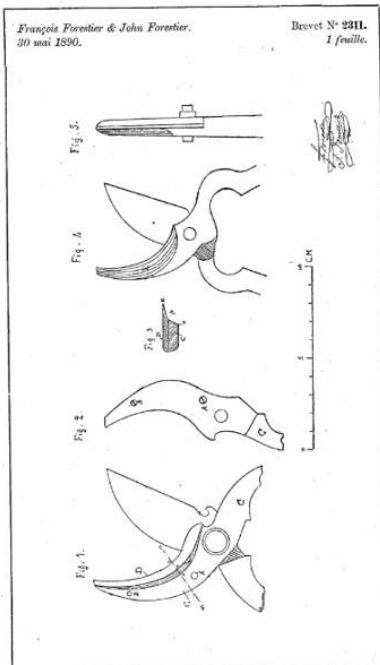
GENÈVE



4. Sécateur à double lame
CH2311A • 1890-09-30 •
FORESTIER FRANÇOIS

Früheste Priorität: 1890-05-30 • Früheste Veröffentlichung: 1890-09-30

Keine Zusammenfassung verfügbar



BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA
PROPRIÉTÉ
INTELLECTUEL

EXPOSURE OF INTENTION

Brevet No. 2311 80 May 1890, 7/a h., p. Class 2

FRANÇOIS FORESTIER & JOHN FORESTIER, à GENÈVE.

Sécateur à double lame.

Jusqu'à maintenant les mâchoires des sécateurs étaient formées par une lame tranchante et une contra-lame non-tranchante. Nous avons imaginé de transformer la contre-lame en une seconde lame tranchante, ce que nous avons obtenu, soit en aiguisant cette contre-lame à laquelle nous donnons une section transversale analogue à celle de la lame proprement dite, soit en y adaptant une lame rapportée; The main part of the lame is one of the two pieces or it receives a lame report.

Dans le dessin ci-joint, les figs. 1, 2 and 8 represent a double lame sécateur, but the second lame is composed of a contrasting lame C à laquelle on a adapté une lame rapportée tranchante D. La fig. 1 representative of the sécateur ouvert, the fig. 2 représente la lame rapportée D fixée au moyen des vis A et B, la fig. 8 is a section located near the figure. 1. Read fig. 4 and 5 représentent, ouvert et fermé, un sécateur à deux lames tranchantes sans pièces rapportées.

Notre invention is of nature and can be used by the neufs sécateurs which is used to transform the transformer; It is also applicable to sécateurs on two mains and on one main, ainsi qu'aux échenilloirs, quelles qu'en soient les dimensions et les forms.

In summary,

Nous revendiquons: Un sécateur present deux lames tranchantes.

FRANÇOIS FORESTIER.

JOHN FORESTIER.

Schweizerisches Handelsamtsblatt = Feuille officielle suisse du commerce = Foglio ufficiale svizzero di commercio, Band 12 (1894)

Cl. 82, n° 7275. 8 août 1893, 11 h. a. — Nouveau système d'articulation à ressort pour ciseaux de poche et autres outils. — **Forestier, François;** et **Forestier, Joseph**, fabricants de coutellerie, à la Tour de l'Île et Rue des Moulins 2, Genève (Suisse).

Nouveau système d'articulation à ressort pour ciseaux de poche et autres outils

CH7275A • 1894-02-15 •

FORESTIER FRANCOIS [CH]

Früheste Priorität: 1893-08-08 • Früheste Veröffentlichung: 1894-02-15

5. Nouveau système d'articulation à ressort pour ciseaux de poche et autres outils

CH7275A • 1894-02-15 •

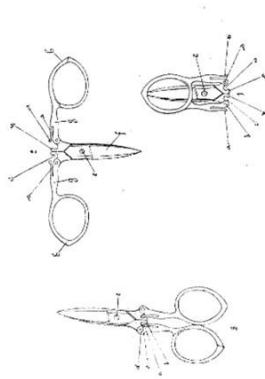
FORESTIER FRANCOIS

Früheste Priorität: 1893-08-08 • Früheste Veröffentlichung: 1894-02-15

Keine Zusammenfassung verfügbar

*François Forestier et Joseph Forestier,
8 août 1893.*

Brevet N° 7275
1 feuille



CONFEDERATION OF SUISSE
BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA
PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUAL
EXPOSÉ D'INVENTION

Brevet N° 7275 8 août 1893, 11 h., a. Class 82

François Forestier and Joseph Forestier à GENEVE (Suisse).

New system of articulation with a system for ciseaux de poche and other tools.

Notre invention is représentée, à titre d'exemple, dans le dessin ci-joint dans lequel elle est appliquée à une paire de ciseaux de poche.

These are the compositions of the two parties together, together with each other, in the direction of the rivée sur l'une d'elles. Chacun de ces deux éléments

comprend une lame f et une branch g qui se dates par un anneau h ; f et g sont assemblés à charnière, au moyen d'une goupille d rivée de part et d'autre; enfin, pour maintenir les pièces dans la position relative représentée en fig 8, un

ressort a de la branch g est engage dans une entaille arrondie e pratiquée dans la lame le ressort a ne peut entrer dans ladite entaille ou en sortir sans que son extrémité légèrement recourbée and renflée a' soit fortement pressée par un nez b ménagé dans la lame à côté de l'entaille c dont il défend partialement l'entrée.

On understanding that in these conditions, les deux parties de chaque élément, puissent se comporter comme si elles ne formaient qu'une seule pièce rigide. Ce qui est à remarquer, c'est que le ressort a est d'une seule pièce et fait ainsi corps avec la branch g\ ce point est très important, car à certain moments, ce ressort doit supporter un effort considérable auquel il résisterait difficilement s'il était simplement fixé, a vis ou autrement sur la branch g.

Dans ledessin, ce sont les branches g qui portent les charnerons doubles et les lames qui ont les charnerons simples mais on aurait pu faire l'inverse. There are also some ménagés in the lames, and the departments, in the branches, but also in the opposite direction; si ici, la première disposition a été préférée, c'est parce

les nez b servent de pièces d'arrêt qui facilitent le maintien des lames en position lorsqu'on veut faire passer les ciseaux de la position représentée en fig. 2 on the cell of the fig. S.

Dans l'exemple que nous avons choisi, notre articulation figure en deux exemplaires, mais rien n'empêche de l'appliquer à des objets qui n'en exigent qu'un, comme par exemple, couteaux de poche, canifs, bistouris, limes ongles. Pour les instruments de ce genre, nous préférons découper le ressort a dans la lame et le nez b dans l'autre, partie de l'outil, c'est-à-dire dans le Manche.

Dans a couteau le mieux est de ménager le ressort a dans le talon de la lame, parallèlement à celui-ci, du côté du dos, et le trou de charnière pour la goupille d dans ledit talon, vis-à-vis you ressort, du côté du tranchant. Le nez b sera ménagé à l'extrémité de la pièce

intermédiaire (ou dos) destinée à replacer the department of couteaux de poche ordinaires.

In summary,

Nous revendiquons:

Une articulation à ressort pour ciseaux de poche et other outils, caractérisée d'une part, par un ressort dont l'extrémité est renflée et recourbée et qui fait corps avec l'une des pièces de l'articulation; d'autre part par une entaille arrondie dont l'entrée est partial barrée par un nez arrondi, entaille destinée à maintenir fortement en place le ressort sus-indiqué; The whole thing combines with an ordinary charnière.

François FORESTIER, Joseph FORESTIER.

Der Bund, Band 46, Nummer 308, 6. November 1895 Ausgabe 02



Swiss invention.
The chewer
Is essential for the diet of people who have weak teeth. With the help of this, anyone can easily eat meat and all other foods that are difficult to chew.
Price FR 15.-
Forestier frères, knife factory, Tour de l'Île, Geneva.

CONFÉDÉRATION SUISSE
BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA
PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE
EXPOSURE OF INTENTION

Brevet N° 11959 16 mars 1896, ô1/* h-, p.
FORESTIER FRÈRES, à GENÈVE (Suisse).
Couteau de poche à fermail fonctionnant sans ressort.
Class 82

The invention consists in a line of night that does not have the shape and the dimensions can vary in shape and are also composed of a couteau-poignard, which is a small canif, but the main solidity is still open (in the active position). fermée (repliée dans son Manche) sans ressort, à l'aide d'un fermail analogue à celui qui est souvent appliqué aux porte-monnaie or étuis de toute sorte et consistant dans l'entrecroisement deux dents, saillies ou boules fixées chacune à l'une des parties de la pièce à fermer (dans notre couteau les deux joues du Manche du couteau).

Afin de mieux faire comprendre notre invention nous allons l'expliquer en nous référant au dessin ci-joint, qui représente, à titre d'exemple, une forme d'exécution de notre couteau.

La fig. 1 représente le couteau ouvert après enlèvement de la joue de dessus pour laisser voir l'intérieur du Manche;

La fig. 2 représente the couteau pendant sa fermeture, the lame étant déjà repliée par rapport à la joue inferior du Manche et la joue supérieure étant en chemin pour s'appliquer tout à la fois sur la lame et sur la joue inferior ;

La fig. 3 représente le couteau fermé ;

La fig. 4 is a view of the figure. 3.

Dans toutes les figures les mêmes lettres désignent les mêmes parties.

La lame A du couteau est reliée aux joues B et C du Manche par un pivot D.

The talon de ladite lame A. est entaillé concentriquement au pivot D de façon à pouvoir décrire a demi-tour autour de ce dernier et par rapport à la joue G, the saillie c de this dernière rencontrant soit l'une, soit l'autre des extrémités de l'entaille concentrique, c'est-à-dire les épaulements a1 or a2.

Ladite saillie c rencontre l'épaulement a' lorsque la lame A est fermée par rapport à la joue C et l'épaulement a' lorsqu'elle est ouverte.

The lame A is pourvue en outre d'une entaille a3, également concentrated au pivot D and disposée pour recevoir la saillie b de la joue B lorsque la lame is completely ouverte (Fig. 1).

The joue B is on the outside of a saillie b1 destinée à enfermer la lame et à maintenir l'écartement desdites joues.

Enfin ces dernières sont pourvues chacune d'une encoche &2 ou c2 et d'une dent ou saillie b3 ou c3 (which pourra être en forme de boule)

Disposées de façon à engrener les unes dans les other comme l'indique le dessin.

Les joues B et C sont faites de façon à offrir l'élasticité voulue pour mettre à ces dents ou saillies et encoches d'être engrenées les unes dans les autres par un mouvement tournant comme on le pratique pour les porte-monnaie mentionnés plus haut.

Grâce à la disposition décrite des entailles du talon de la lame A et des saillies b o,u - c des joues B et C la lame est maintenue rigidement ouverte lorsque le fermail du Manche est engagé, la lame étant déployée et d'autre part les saillies b1 et c1 desdites joues B et C maintiennent la lame A solidment enfermée entre ces dernières lorsque ledit fermail du Manche est engagé, la lame étant repliée.

Your summary,

Tous revendiquons comme notre invention :

1° A couteau de poche, caractérisé par un Manche dont les joues auxquelles la lame est pivotée, peuvent être reliées l'une à l'autre par accrochement, grâce, d'une part, à leur élasticité et d' autre part à des encoches and saillies correspondantes telles que 62 c2 et bB c3 ;

2° In a couteau de poche tel que spécifié sous cïpher 1, a lame A reliée à un pivot D aux joues B et C du Manche et ayant des épaulements a. 1 et a2 et une entaille a3 en combinaison avec les-saillies bc b1 et c1, lesdites joues B et C en substance comme décrit.

FORESTIER FRERES.

Mandataire : E. IMER-SCHNEIDER, à GENÈVE.

Schweizerisches Handelsamtsblatt = Feuille officielle suisse du commerce = Foglio ufficiale svizzero di commercio,
Band 14 (1896)

Cl. 82, n° 11,950. 16 mars 1896, 6/1, h. p. — Couteau de poche à fermail fonctionnant sans ressort. — Forestier frères, à la Tour de l'Île, 2, Rue des Moulins, Genève (Suisse). Mandataire: Imer-Schneider, E., Genève.

Couteau de poche à fermail fonctionnant sans ressort

CH11959A • 1896-10-15 •

FORESTIER FRERES [CH]

Früheste Priorität: 1896-03-16 • Früheste Veröffentlichung: 1896-10-15

Couteau de poche à fermail fonctionnant sans ressort

CH11959A • 1896-10-15 •

FORESTIER FRERES

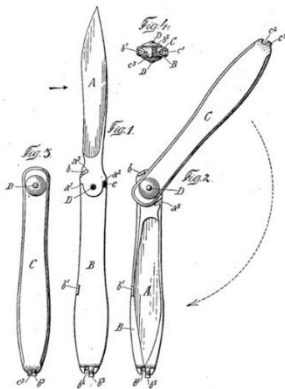
Früheste Priorität: 1896-03-16 • Früheste Veröffentlichung: 1896-10-15

Keine Zusammenfassung verfügbar

Forestier frères,
16 mars 1896.



Brevet N° 11950.
1 feuille.



Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Nummer 243, 1. September 1896 Ausgabe 0

Schweizerische Landesausstellung.
Metallindustrie.
Metallverarbeitung für gewerbliche,
landwirtschaftliche und häusliche
Zwecke.

A. J. Die zweite Ausstellung der 'Metallindustrie' ist zwar ebenfalls und insofern Details sehr interessant, aber sie entspricht doch, eben ihrer Zweckbestimmung wegen, einer überaus beschränkten Reichweite. Nicht bloss für, meist für noch bei allen Ausstellungen größtentheils nur von Kunststücken aus der nächsten Umgebung bedient ist, sondern kein Stück fehlen, was wenigstens in der Schweiz gebräuchlich wird. Wir werden uns demnach darauf beschränken, die interessantesten Ausstellungen daraus herauszuheben, es dem Leser anheimlassend, je nach seiner Neigung bei Befichtigung der Gruppe sich bei einer oder der anderen Richtung orientirter zu interessiren.
Die Gruppe der Metallindustrie ist insofern in Winterthur bei einer reichen Kollektion feiner Stiele zusammengefasst. Da nach größerer Anzahl als die früheren haben sich die Messerschmiede eingefunden, darunter solche mit sehr reichen Zerkleinerern, schönen Zerkleinerern, Messermeßern und Scheren. Dem vorübergehenden ist die Gruppe von G. B. Schneider in Genf ausgestattet mit eleganten und geschmackvoll gearbeiteten Messerschmiedarbeiten. Dann Forestier Frères in Genf, welche beim Eingang in die Gruppe neben ihrer Ausstellung haben. Auch Jakob Christenauer aus Schwyz und J. Schüppli u. Sohn in Gorgen haben sich angefügt. Was N. Knecht in Olmetz bringt in einer kleinen Gruppe eine Zusammenstellung von feinsten ausgeführten Holzbohrern. Aus Ungarn hat sich O. Bucher, welcher dort eine Diamantschleiferi betreibt, mit Diamantwerkzeugen für Gläser, zum Abschleifen von Glasröhren u. s. w. als Vertreter nicht belandenes Glaswerk eingefunden. Deeglinger u. Cie. in Sankt Gallen bieten ihre großen Schälblätter für Obstschalen und Siebmaschinen an. Die Herren für Kleinmetalle bescheidenen kleinen Schmieden und Schneidern sind G. Klemm u. J. H. und J. Morin in Genf aus Genf hervorgehoben, ebenso J. B. W. in Olmetz mit seinen Universitätswerkzeugen. Heterkamp ist an Werkzeuge und Maschinen aller Art, auch an solchen für Holzverarbeitung, eine mannichfaltige Ausstellung mit zum Theil recht bedeutend dimensionirten Ausstellungsobjekten in dieser Gruppe vereinigt.

Swiss national exhibition
Metal industry

"...the cutlers have arrived in even greater numbers than the file cutters. ... Then Forestier Frères in Geneva, who fabricate next to their exhibition when they join the group."

Food chewer.
Patent.

The Gérard chewer makes it possible to chop and chew the meat and food on the plate better and faster than with the best teeth. Price 15 francs at Forestier frères, cutlery in Geneva and at the larger cutlery in Switzerland.

Der Bund, Band 48, Nummer 101, 12. April 1897



Speisenzerkauer.
Patent.

Der Zerkauer Gérard ermöglicht, das Fleisch und die Nahrungsmittel bei Tisch auf dem Teller besser und schneller als mit den besten Zähnen zu zerkleinern und zu zerkauen. Preis 15 Franken bei Forestier frères, Messerschmiede in Genf und bei den größeren Messerschmieden der Schweiz.

La Tribune de Genève, Band 20, Nummer 105, 6. Mai 1898 Ausgabe 04

CORRESPONDANCE

Elections municipales
Genève, 6 mai 1898.

Monsieur le Rédacteur,
La liste radicale portant le nom de François Forestier, sans autre désignation, je vous serai bien obligé, afin d'éviter toute confusion, d'informer vos lecteurs que je ne suis pas candidat aux élections municipales du dimanche 8 courant.

Veillez agréer, etc.
François FORESTIER,
Coutelier.

Correspondence
Municipal elections
Geneva, May 6, 1898

Monsieur le Rédacteur, la list radicale portant le nom de Francois Forestier, sans autre désignation, je vous serais bien obligé, afin d'éviter toute confusion, d'informer vos lecteurs que je ne suis pas candidate aux élections municipales du dimanche 8 courant.

Veillez agréer, etc.
Francois Forestier, Coutelier.

Mit Mark Twain durch Europa: Samuel Langhorne Clemens in der Alten Welt ...
von Albert Locher

Ein Hotelzimmer sollte nach Guyers *Hotelwesen der Schweiz* versehen sein mit einem *Bett*, einem *Nachttisch mit Einrichtungen*, einem *Schreibtisch* oder dergleichen, einem *Sopha*, *einem oder zwei Fauteuils* und *dem entsprechend 2 - 3 Sessel*; ein *solider Eichenstuhl* durfte ebensowenig fehlen wie ein *Spucknapf*, das *Tintengeschirr* oder die *Streichholzbüchse*, und natürlich gehörte eine *richtig gehende Uhr* dazu, und wenn man bedenkt, das dies die Einrichtung eines Einzelzimmers war, kann man die Hotelgäste jener Zeit nur beneiden. Falls sich ein Gast über zähes Fleisch beschwerte, konnte ein Speisezerkauer Abhilfe schaffen (*Der Zerkauer Gérard ermöglicht, das Fleisch und die Nahrungsmittel bei Tisch auf dem Teller besser und schneller als mit den besten Zähnen zu zerkleinern und zu zerkauen*), und waren Wanzen oder Schwabenkäfer zu beseitigen, garantierte ein Chemiker und Kammerjäger schriftlich für *jahrelangen, radikalen Erfolg, besonders für Wanzen*. Er wandte sich direkt an Hotelbesitzer, *wo oft Fremde solches Ungeziefer mitschleppen*, so dass man also auch gleich wusste, woher die ungebetenen Untermieter stammten.

Through Europe with Mark Twain.

... If a guest complained about tough meat, a food chewer could help (the chewer allows Gérard to chop and chew the meat and food on the plate better and faster than with the best teeth),...

Schweizerisches Handelsamtsblatt = Feuille officielle suisse du commerce = Foglio ufficiale svizzero di commercio, Band 17 (1899)

Genf — Genève — Ginevra

1899. 18 décembre. La raison **Forestier frères**, à Genève (F. o. s. du c. du 8 février 1887. n° 13, page 96), est dissoute, depuis le 5 mai 1899, par suite du décès de l'associé John Forestier.

Les suivants: François Forestier et veuve John Forestier, née Marie-Félicie Violet, tous deux de Genève et y domiciliés, ont constitué à Genève, sous la raison sociale **Forestier et Co**, une société en nom collectif qui a commencé le 5 mai 1899, et a repris, dès cette date, la suite des affaires, ainsi que l'actif et le passif de la société radiée. Genre d'affaires: Fabrique de coutellerie. Locaux: Maison de la Tour de l'Île. La maison donne procuration à Pauline Forestier, femme de l'associé François Forestier, de Genève, y domicilié.

Geneva.

1899. December 18th. The raison **Forestier frères**, in Geneva, is dissoute, published on May 5, 1899, in suite du décès de l'associe John Forestier.

Les suivantes: Francois Forestier and his wife John Forestier, née Marie-Félicie Violet, to the deux de Genève and her domiciliés, ont constitué à Genève, sous la raison sociale **Forestier et Co**, and société en nom collectif qui a commencé le May 5, 1899, et a repris, dès this date, la suite des affaires, ainsi que l'actif et le passif de la société radiée. Genre d'affaires: Fabrique de coutellerie. Locaux: Maison de la Tour de L'Île. The maison donne procuration à Pauline Forestier, woman from the associate Francois Forestier, from Geneva, and domicilié.

La Tribune de Genève, Band 26, Nummer 193, 17. August 1905 Ausgabe 04

Le Pédicure Moderne



MARQUE J. DUCIM - GENÈVE

(Eviter les imitations allemandes)

Le seul instrument efficace pour enlever les cors et durillons sans douleur et sans aucun risque de se couper. Le seul qui soit absolument garanti. L'argent est rendu en cas de non convenance. Prix 4 fr. (remboursement fr. 4.25). En vente : Coutellerie Forestier, en l'Île; maison Léchaud, quincaillerie, Molard; Delacroixriche & Cie, rue du Rhône, 57 et chez les principaux coiffeurs, Genève. 5400

Schweizerisches Handelsamtsblatt = Feuille officielle suisse du commerce = Foglio ufficiale svizzero di commercio, Band 24 (1906)

Genf — Genève — Ginevra

1906. 18 août. La société en nom collectif Forestier et Co, fabrique de coutellerie, à Genève (F. o. s. du c. du 21 décembre 1899, n° 393, page 1583), est modifiée en ce sens que l'associé François Forestier a seul, dès ce jour, la signature sociale. La procuration conférée à Madame Pauline Forestier est maintenue.

1906. 18 aout. The société en nom collectif Forestier et Co, factory of clothing, in Geneva, is modified in the sense that the association Francois Forestier a seul, this day, the signature sociale. The procurement conference with Madame Pauline Forestier is maintained.

La Tribune de Genève, Band 31, Nummer 121, 26. Mai 1909 Ausgabe 05

Une tragédie. — Nous avons obtenu un nouveau renseignement au sujet du drame de dimanche dernier, rue de la Navigation. Quelques jours avant la tragédie, la victime, Mme Cahans, qui avait ouvert un magasin pour réparations de poupées rue des Moulins, s'était rendue vers Mme Forestier, épouse du coutelier bien connu et lui aurait tenu le propos suivant ;

— « Vous direz à M. Forestier que je suis une honnête femme, mais je suis poursuivie continuellement par un individu. Il me tuera, Madame, vous verrez.

Comme on le voit, la malheureuse marchande avait un pressentiment de ce qui devait arriver. Ce pressentiment s'est réalisé d'une façon tragique dimanche dernier.

A tragedy. Nous avons obtenu a new renseignement au subject du drama de dimanche dernier, rue de la Navigation. Quelques jours avant la tragédie, la victime, Mme Cahans, qui avait ouvert un magasin pour réparations de poupées rue des Moulins, s'était redue vers Mme Forestier, épouse du coutelier bien connu et lui aurait tenu le propos suivant ;

« If you tell M. Forestier that you are a beautiful woman, you will continue to pour into the individual. Il me tuera, Madame, vous verrez. »

Come on the voice, the malheureuse marchande avails a pressentiment de ce qui devait arriver. This press release is a real version of the skin

La Maison Forestier & Cie, Fabrique de coutellerie, Tour-de-l'Île, remember the name of the client and the offer of the occasion of the new year with its best prospects of prosperity.

La Tribune de Genève, Band 42, Nummer 1, 1. Januar 1920

**LA MAISON
FORESTIER & C^{te}**
FABRIQUE DE COUTELLERIE
Tour-de-l'Île 11582
remercie sa nombreuse clientèle et lui offre à l'occasion de la nouvelle année ses meilleurs souhaits de prospérité.

Schweizerisches Handelsamtsblatt = Feuille officielle suisse du commerce = Foglio ufficiale svizzero di commercio, Band 46 (1928)

Coutellerie. — 21 janvier. La maison Forestier et Co, fabrique de coutellerie, à Genève (F. o. s. du c. du 24 août 1906, page 1406), a conféré procuration à François-A. Forestier, de Genève, y domicilié. Par contre, la procuration conférée à Madame Pauline Forestier est éteinte.

Coutellerie. 21 January. The Maison Forestier et Co, factory of clothing, in Geneva, was commissioned by Francois-A. Forestier, de Genève, and domicilié. In contrast, the proceedings were presented to Madame Pauline Forestier at the same time.

Schweizerisches Handelsamtsblatt = Feuille officielle suisse du commerce = Foglio ufficiale svizzero di commercio, Band 47 (1929)

Fabrique de coutellerie. — 12 août. En suite du décès de l'associée Veuve John Forestier, la société en nom collectif Forestier et Co., fabrique de coutellerie, à Genève (F. o. s. du c. du 26 janvier 1928, page 167), est transformée en une société en commandite dans laquelle l'associé François Forestier est seul associé gérant indéfiniment responsable, et François-Adolphe Forestier (Fils de l'associée décédée), de et à Genève, est associé commanditaire pour une somme de fr. 5000. Il n'est rien changé à la procuration conférée à ce dernier.

Factory of clothing. 12 aout. En suite du décès de l'associée Veuve John Forestier, la société en nom collectif Forestier et Co., fabrique de coutellerie, à Genève, is transformée en une société en commandite dans laquelle l'associé Francois Forestier is his associé gérant indéfiniment responsable, et Francois-Adolphe Forestier, from Geneva, is an associate commander for a sum of Fr. 5,000.

Schweizerisches Handelsamtsblatt = Feuille officielle suisse du commerce = Foglio ufficiale svizzero di commercio, Band 49 (1931)

Coutellerie. — 15 octobre. La société en commandite Forestier et Co., fabrique de coutellerie, à Genève (F. o. s. du c. du 15 août 1929, page 1681), est dissoute par suite du décès de l'associé gérant indéfiniment responsable François Forestier, survenu le 2 février 1930. Sa liquidation étant actuellement terminée, cette société est radiée.

Coutellerie. October 15th. The société en commandite Forestier et Co., fabrique de coutellerie, à Genève, is dissoute par suite du décès de l'associé gérant indéfiniment responsable Francois Forestier, survenu le 2 fevrier 1930. Sa liquidation étant actuellement terminée, this société est radiée.

Summary

It is not known when the Forestier company was founded in Geneva. The first entry dates from 1851. The company probably existed long before that. The entries and advertisements show the company's transformation from a pure knife manufacturer to a goods store. Between 1890 and 1896 the company filed and received 3 patents, for garden shears, folding scissors and a folding knife. The company was obviously very innovative. In 1896, the World's Fair was held in Geneva, the city where Forestier was based. This was possibly the highlight of the company's history. In 1930 the company was dissolved.

The Forestier company was located in the heart of the city of Geneva in the Tour de l'île. It is an island in the River Rhone that separates the city and has a bridge leading to it on both sides. There was a castle on the island and now a tower from it and was of great strategic importance for the city of Geneva.

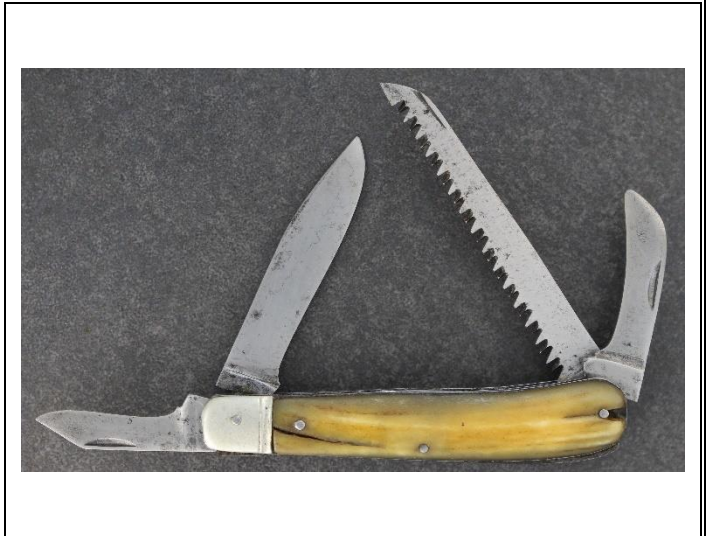
Forestier made very different pocket knives. These include multi-part and very complex pocket knives, but also simpler pocket knives for the rural population.

Forestier Frères, examples



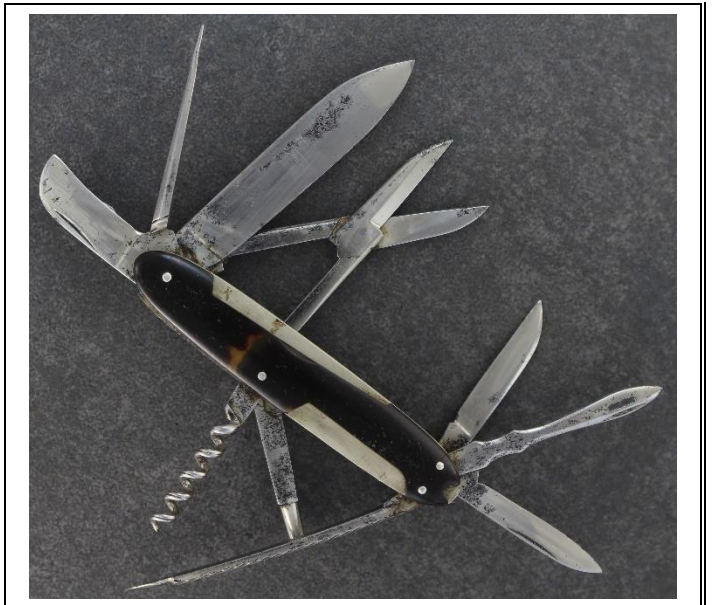
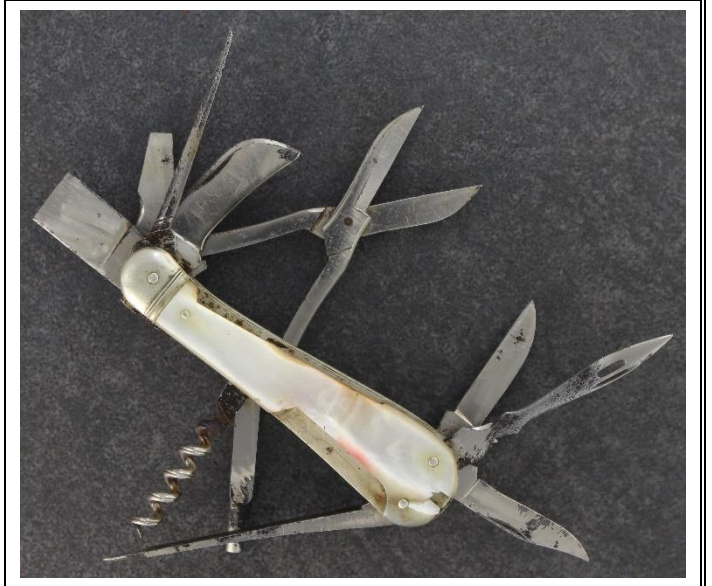
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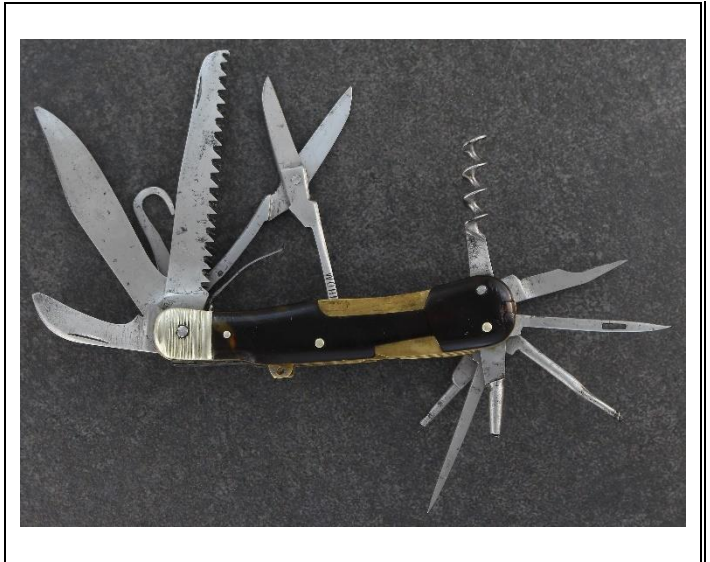
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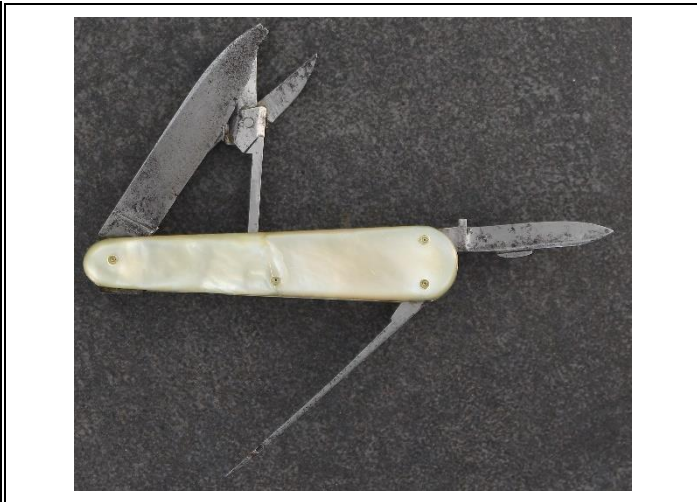
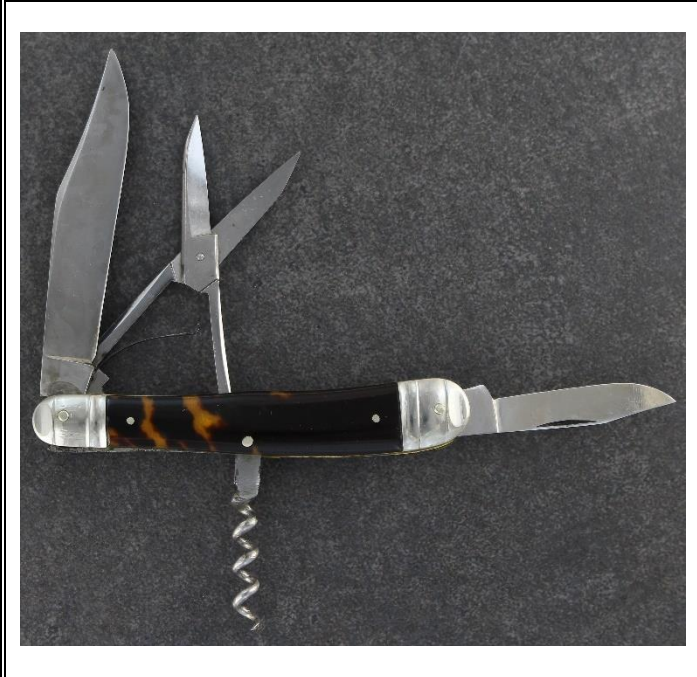
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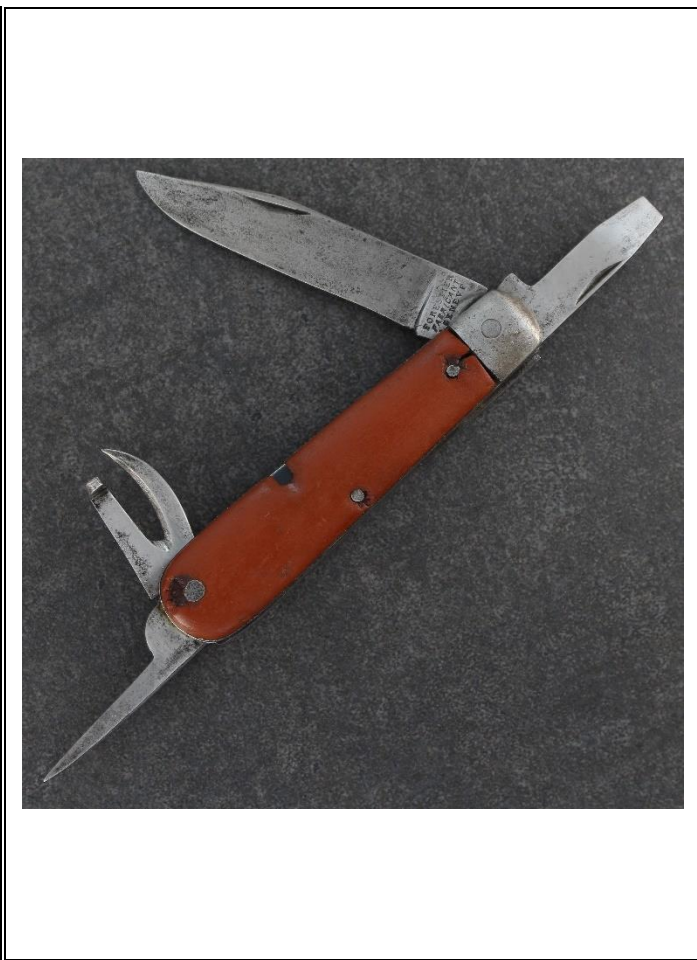
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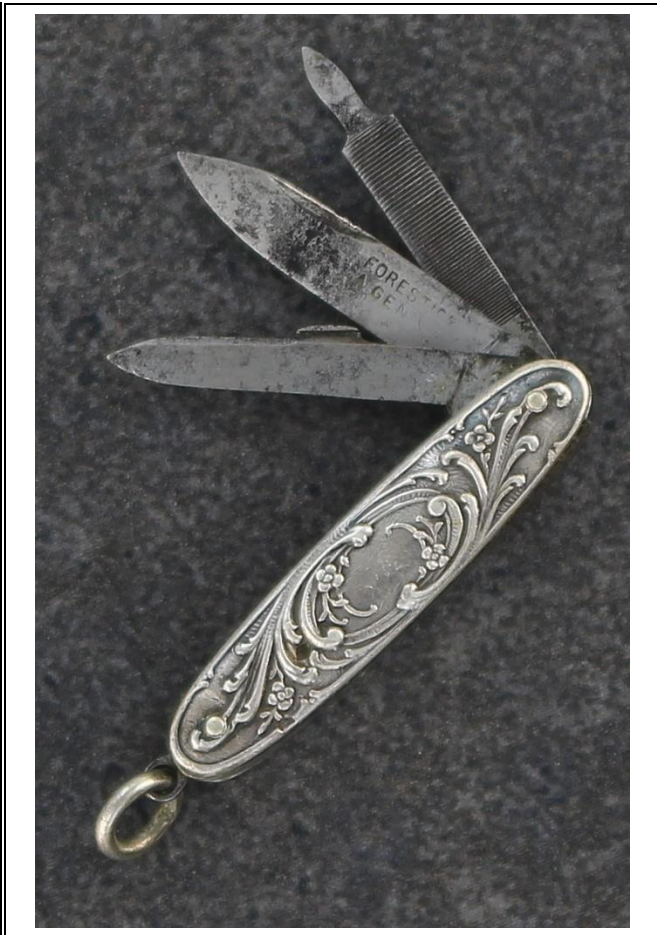
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Elsi-Post

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Forestier Geneva, embossed stamp



anecdote

Graubünden. Wie man dem „Fr Rhätier“ mittheilt, starb dieser Tage in traurigen Verhältnissen ein Mann aus Klosters, der vor mehreren Jahren in einer Lage gewesen, um die ihn gewiß auch der sonst nach Abenteuern so durstende Engländer nicht beneiden würde. G. B., damals ein rüstiger, junger Mann von ungewöhnlicher Körperstärke, war eines Tages über den Silvretta-Gletscher gewandert, um an einem abgelegenen Bergabhänge Enzianwurzeln zu graben. Mit einer ziemlich schweren Last trat er den Rückweg über die Schneefläche an. Plötzlich wich der trügliche Grund unter seinen Füßen und in einer engen Gletscherspalte glitt er tiefer und immer tiefer hinab. Einige Fuß über dem Wasser, das er unter sich rauschen hörte, blieb er in der enger werdenden Spalte stecken. Er suchte emporzuklimmen, vergebens; die ihn einschließenden kalten Mauern waren spiegelglatt, eine

Es gelang ihm auf denselben langsam empor zu steigen. Auf ziemliche Höhe hatte er sich bereits emporgearbeitet, da glitschte sein Fuß wieder aus und abermals fuhr er hinunter in die gräßliche Tiefe. Mit übermenschlichen Anstrengungen machte er sich wieder an's Werk, sich hinauf zu arbeiten an's Licht, das hoch oben in schmalem Streifen in seinen kalten Kerker fiel. Schon athmete er freier auf, denn drei Viertel der Höhe war erstiegen. Da erstarren seine Hände vor Kälte, vergebens mühte er sich ab, mit ihnen vorwärts zu arbeiten, sie versagten ihm den Dienst. Die Lage war nun trostlos genug. Aber der Mann wußte sich wieder zu helfen. Er faßte sein Messer mit dem Mund und grub so die rettende Leiter. Seine Kraft hielt aus, bald schwang er sich hinaus aus dem fürchterlichen Grab. Aber schrecklich hatte dieses

seinen Armen rann das Blut, seine Hände, die so wacker gearbeitet, waren erdrört und doch, so erzählte er, freute er sich, daß er sein Bündel mit Enzianwurzeln oben liegen fand. Mit seiner so theuer erkaufnen Last langte er noch denselben Tag bei seiner mehrere Stunden entfernten Hütte an.

Intelligence sheet for the city of Bern, January 24, 1869

Graubünden. As the "Fr Rhätier" is informed, a man from Klosters died recently in sad circumstances. Several years ago he was in a situation that even the Englishman, who is otherwise so thirsty for adventure, would certainly not envy. GB, then a sprightly young man of unusual physical strength, had one day hiked across the Silvretta Glacier to dig gentian roots on a remote mountainside. He began his journey back across the snow with a fairly heavy load. Suddenly the treacherous ground beneath his feet gave way and he slid deeper and deeper into a narrow crevasse. A few feet above the water that he could hear rushing beneath him, he got stuck in the narrowing crevice. He tried to climb up, but in vain; the cold walls enclosing him were as smooth as glass, no help from outside could be hoped for; The glacier was rarely visited back then. But our B. did not lose his presence of mind even in this terrible emergency. With his pocket knife he began to dig small steps into the hard walls.

He managed to slowly climb up it. He had already worked his way up to a fairly high level when his foot slipped again and he went down again into the horrible depths. With superhuman effort he set to work again, working his way up to the light that fell in narrow strips high up into his cold dungeon. He was already breathing more freely, because he had climbed three quarters of the way up. Then his hands froze with cold, he struggled in vain to work forward with them, they failed him. The situation was now bleak enough. But the man knew how to help himself again. He grabbed his knife in his mouth and dug the ladder that saved him. His strength held out, and soon he swung himself out of the terrible grave. But this struggle with death had taken a terrible toll on his body. His clothes hung in tatters, blood ran from his feet and arms, his hands, which had worked so well, were frozen and yet, he said, he was happy that he found his bundle of gentian roots lying upstairs. With his burden, which he had so dearly bought, he arrived at his hut several hours away that same day.