

Multipurpose handheld implement

The invention relates to a multipurpose
5 handheld implement.

WO 98/32570 has disclosed a multipurpose
handheld implement which comprises two members which
are moveably - preferably in an articulated manner -
connected to one another and, in a closed position, can
10 be locked to one another in such a manner that this
locking can be released manually, in which closed
position, together with substantially congruent
contours, they form an elongate, essentially closed-off
cuboidal body, the two members having base surfaces
15 which face towards one another. Both members may
contain functional elements of a stapler and/or hole
puncher. Furthermore, the multipurpose handheld
implement may have further utensils such as those which
are generally required for office work, such as for
20 example a pair of scissors, a staple remover, a knife,
a cutter, a magnifying lens, a ruler, etc. In an
operating position, there is a distance between the
members which is such that, if a stapler or hole
puncher is present, it is possible to insert paper
25 which is to be stapled and/or punched. One member may
comprise a staple magazine and a staple driver of a
stapling mechanism, while the other may comprise a
stapler anvil. Alternatively, or in addition, the
second member comprises a hole-puncher mechanism, the
30 actuating lever of which is arranged in the first
member.

Two basic designs are provided for this
multipurpose handheld implement, namely an "integrated"
variant and a "modular" variant. In the integrated
35 variant, all the parts are installed successively in an
order which is determined by the most expedient working

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sequence. In the modular variant, a stapler module and/or a hole-puncher module and a utensils module are each prefitted, joined and provided with covers.

Fig. 1 shows a perspective view of an implement 800 as described in WO 98/32570, including a stapler and hole-puncher mechanism, in the portable state, i.e. closed with all the utensils in the folded-in position. Utensils in the form of tools such as knife 802, scissors 804 and staple remover 806 can be folded out of a receiving space, which is provided in the bottom member of the multipurpose handheld implement, about a common pivot pin 808. The receiving space for the utensils is covered by a cover 812 which is substantially flush with the outer contour of the multipurpose handheld implement. Normally, only one tool is folded out, and for ease of handling the cover 812 is then closed. In Fig. 2, the cover 812 is open, the knife 802 is folded out and the staple remover 806 is shown in a position in which it is pivoted through only 90°. Springs (not shown) may be provided for the purpose of keeping the utensils preloaded in their storage position or their use position. This multipurpose handheld implement may be modified in such a way that the cover 812 pivots about an axis which is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the implement. A spring preloads the cover into the open position, and a lock secures it in the closed position. The cover 812 could also be omitted or could be designed as a sliding cover, for example in the form of a shutter.

The object of the invention is to provide a multipurpose handheld implement whose design and handling is simplified and/or functionality is improved.

Subjects of the invention are defined in the independent claims.

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Further refinements, objects and advantages of the invention are given in the following description and the dependent claims.

5 The invention is explained in more detail below with reference to exemplary embodiments illustrated in the appended drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 shows a perspective view of a first embodiment of a multipurpose handheld implement in accordance with WO 98/32570.

10 Fig. 2 shows a longitudinal section through the multipurpose handheld implement shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 shows a perspective view of one embodiment of a multipurpose handheld implement according to the invention with a utensil which has
15 been folded out.

Fig. 4 shows a utensil module for the multipurpose handheld implement in accordance with Fig. 3.

20 Fig. 5 shows a side view of the multipurpose handheld implement in accordance with Fig. 3.

Fig. 6 shows a longitudinal section through the implement from Fig. 3.

Fig. 7 shows an exploded view of the multipurpose handheld implement shown in Fig. 3.

25 Fig. 8 shows a cross section through the multipurpose handheld implement shown in Fig. 3.

Fig. 9 shows an excerpt, partially in section, of a side view of a multipurpose handheld implement, which has been modified in a number of details with respect to the embodiment shown in Figs. 3 to 8, in the
30 closed state.

Fig. 10 shows the multipurpose handheld implement from Fig. 9 in the open state.

35 Fig. 11 shows the multipurpose handheld implement from Fig. 10 with its stapler moved into the operating position.

Figs. 12 and 13 show excerpts, partially in section, of the multipurpose handheld implement from

Fig. 9 in side view, with different parts illustrated compared to Fig. 9, and in plan view.

Fig. 12a shows a perspective view of one embodiment of a stapler release button.

5 Fig. 14 shows an exploded view of parts of a flat-clinch mechanism, which together are accommodated in one member of the multipurpose handheld implement in the embodiment shown in Figs 9 to 13.

10 Figs. 15a and b show perspective views of an excerpt relating to the member locking arrangement for the multipurpose handheld implement in the embodiments shown in Figs 9 to 13.

Figs. 16a and b show an outer casing for a member of the multipurpose handheld implement.

15 Figs. 17a and b show an embodiment relating to a connection between an outer casing and another member of the multipurpose handheld implement.

20 Figs. 18a to c show a sectional view of an arrangement of a light guide and a retaining ring for a confetti compartment of a hole puncher of the multipurpose handheld implement.

25 Figs. 19a to d show a utensil module with lifting and unblocking device for the utensils for the multipurpose handheld implement in various positions, and Fig. 19e shows a particular design of utensils for this module.

Figs. 20a and b show a detail from Figs. 19a to d.

30 Figs. 21a to d show an alternative embodiment to that shown in Figs 19a to d.

Figs. 22a to c show a further alternative embodiment to that shown in Figs. 19a to d.

Figs. 23a and b show a further embodiment of a lifting device for utensils, in two positions.

35 Figs. 24 and 25 each show a further embodiment of an unblocking or a combined lifting and unblocking device for utensils, in two positions.

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Figs. 26a to c show an embodiment of an unblocking device for utensils, in a plurality of positions.

5 Fig. 27 shows a device in accordance with Fig. 26 with an additional lifting device for utensils.

Fig. 28 shows a perspective view of parts of a multipurpose handheld implement with lifted utensils.

Figs. 29a to d show four different arrangements of utensils in a multipurpose handheld implement.

10 Figs. 30a to 30d show a folding ruler as a fold-out utensil, in various positions and partially in section.

Figs. 31a, b, 32a, b, 33a, b and 34a, b show linkage and catch formations for a folding ruler in
15 accordance with Figs. 30a to 30d.

Figs. 35a, b, 36a, b, 37a, b, 38a, b, 39a, b, 40a, b, c and 41a, b, c show various embodiments of a cutter as a fold-out utensil in various positions.

Figs. 42a, b and c show a further embodiment of
20 a cutter in perspective form, in exploded form and as an excerpt in section.

Figs. 43a to 43e show a staple remover as a fold-out utensil, in various positions.

Figs. 44a to 44e show nested fold-out utensils,
25 in various positions.

Figs. 45a to 45f and 46a and b each show a combined fold-out utensil, in various positions.

Fig. 47 shows an exploded view of a pair of scissors as a fold-out utensil.

30 Figs. 47a to c, 48a to c, 49a to c and 50a to c each show an embodiment of a pair of scissors which can be folded out, in each case in three different positions.

Figs. 51a to d shows [sic] an additional
35 embodiment of a pair of scissors which can be folded out, in various positions.

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Figs. 52a to e shows [sic] a laser pointer as a fold-out utensil in various positions and in a perspective view.

A first exemplary embodiment of a multipurpose
5 handheld implement which is of modular structure and
has a stapler/hole puncher assembly and a utensil
module which is inserted into the latter as a separate
assembly is illustrated in Figs. 3 to 8; the
multipurpose handheld implement may moreover be of
10 corresponding structure to that shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

In this arrangement, two members 1 and 2 are
provided, which are articulatedly connected to one
another by means of a principal pin 3, so that they can
move between two relative positions, a closed position
15 and an open position.

Member 1 has an outer shell 4 made from a
plastics material, in which cutouts are provided for an
opening button 5, a stapler release button 6 and a
staple magazine button 7 to pass through. The opening
20 button 5 interacts with a leaf spring 8 which is guided
in a longitudinally displaceable manner on a top part 9
and keeps the two members 1, 2 locked in their closed
position. The outer shell 4 has a curved covering
surface 10 and planar side walls 11 which are slightly
25 set back and are covered by screens 12. The top part 9
has lugs 12' with bearing holes 13 through which the
principal pin 3 passes in the fitted state. A locking
hook 14 for the stapler release button 6 is mounted on
the top part 9 by means of a peg 15, in front of which
30 a staple driver 16 is attached. The top part 9, the
cross section of which is in the form of an inverted U,
contains a staple channel part 17, which can likewise
pivot about the principal pin 3 and in which a staple
magazine 18 is guided in a longitudinally displaceable
35 manner. The top part of the stapling mechanism is
completed by a bar 19, a pressure-exerting member 20
and a compression spring 21. The detailed structure is

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described in WO 98/32570. On the staple channel part 17, a blocking release lever 22 of a "flat-clinch mechanism" is mounted in such a manner that it can pivot about a pin 23 and is preloaded into a blocking position by a spring 24. Finally, the staple channel part 17 also has aligned slots 25 in which a lock-release peg 26 is displaceably guided. The lock-release peg 26 engages in a latch 27 of the staple magazine 18 and can be displaced into its release position by a tilting lever 28, which is normally held in a locking position by a spring 29, when the staple magazine button 7 is pressed. The tilting lever 28 is also mounted on the principal pin 3.

The member 1 described above is supported on the member 2 illustrated at the bottom by way of the staple channel part 17 and a principal spring 30.

The member 2 comprises a bottom part 31, which is angled off in the form of an inverted U and also has a height offset between the stapler side and the hole-puncher side. On the stapler side, there is an aperture 32 for receiving a stapler platform 33 and an anvil 34. Beneath the aperture 32 there is a support plate 35 on which the anvil 34 is supported. The fork-shaped front end 37 of a blocking slide 36 projects into the space between the support plate 35 and the bottom part 31. A release button 38 projects through a corresponding aperture 39 in the stapler platform 33. Finally, actuating arms 40 of the blocking slide 36 extend upwards, through apertures 41 in the bottom part 31, into the path of the blocking-release lever 22 when the latter is diverted.

The structure of the "flat-clinch arrangement" in the member 2 is illustrated and described in more detail in WO 98/32570. With such an arrangement, the stapler platform 33 ensures that when a staple is ejected from the staple magazine 18 of the staple channel part 17, its legs initially penetrate through

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the material to be stapled without coming into contact with the anvil 34; only when the blocking-release lever 22, which senses the relative angle between the top part 9 and staple magazine 18, has displaced the blocking slide 36 inwards does the fork-shaped end 37 of this slide deviate inwards, thus allowing the stapler platform 33 to tilt downwards, allowing the staple to come into contact with the anvil 34.

The tilting link of the stapler platform 33 is defined by an inner end of the stapler platform 33, which end is designed as a fork 45 and is pushed over the inner transverse edge 42 of the aperture 32. This allows longitudinal displacement of the stapler platform 33 during tilting. The stapler platform 33 has an oval passage opening 44 matched to the outer contour of a bead-like thickened head of the anvil 34. The result is linear contact between the head and the inner wall of the passage opening 44, making it possible to minimize a gap between the two parts over the entire pivoting travel and thus to minimize the risk of a staple becoming jammed between the two. The stapler platform 33 is pressed upwards in the opposite direction to the support plate 35 by a spring 43. The upper limit position is defined by the presence of stops in the passage opening 44 which abut at the underside of the head. A compression spring 47 is clamped between a lower extension (not shown in the drawings) of the stapler platform 33 and a shoulder of the blocking slide 36, which spring on the one hand holds the inner wall of the passage opening 44 against the head and holds the stapler platform 33 in engagement with the transverse edge 42, and, on the other hand, presses the blocking slide 36 into its blocking position. During assembly, the anvil 34 is fitted through the passage opening 44 and riveted in an aperture 48 in the support plate 35.

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The U-base of the bottom part 31 has a first planar section with the aperture 32, a second planar section, which is lower than and parallel to the first planar section, and an inclined section which connects the two planar sections and in which there is a recess 49 in which the principal spring 30 is positioned and supported.

A bearing block 50 is attached to the U-base of the bottom part 31. The bearing block 50 is a stamped and bent part with a U-shaped contour. The U-base of the bearing block 50 comprises an inner transverse web 51, a central aperture, through which the principal spring 30 also extends, and an outer transverse web 52 with a smaller aperture into which a guide bush 53 for a punching ram 54 is inserted. The two transverse webs 51, 52 of the bearing block 50 lie in a common plane, so that a gap 55 for the introduction of papers which are to be hole-punched is formed between the second planar section of the bottom part 31 and the outer transverse web 52. The contour of the bottom edge of the U-limbs of the bearing block 50 follows the inclination of the inclined section of the bottom part 31 but has a double hook 56 on both sides. Above the double hooks 56, the contour of the bearing block 50 forms a stop for positioning papers which are to be hole-punched. During fitting, the double hooks 56 are each pushed through a slot 56a in the bottom part 31, and then the bearing block 50 is pushed outwards until the double hooks 56 engage beneath the second planar section of the bottom part 31. In this position, the inner transverse web 51 and the attachment clips 57 are joined to the bottom part 31, for example by spot-welding.

Clips 58 which are angled off inwards are formed integrally on the top free edges of the U-limbs of the bearing block 50, and the top part 9 has lateral recesses 59, into each of which an integrally formed

stop 60 projects. The clips 58 form mating stops for the stops 60 and thus limit the opening angle between the members 1, 2.

The lower planar section of the bottom part 31 also has an aperture 61 into which a light guide 62, which is intended as a positioning aid for the hole puncher, projects, as well as the receiving die 63, which interacts with the punching ram 54. The punching ram 54 is preloaded towards the top part 9, so that even when the stapler is activated, i.e. the staple channel is lowered, it does not project into the gap 55. A thin covering sheet 64 covers the gap 55 for papers which are to be hole-punched at the top.

Finally, the member 2 also contains the utensil module 65 and a bottom outer shell 66 made from plastic, having a cover 67, for a compartment which is formed in the outer shell 66 and is intended to receive waste cuttings which have been punched by means of the punching ram 54, known as confetti.

As can be seen from Fig. 8, free spaces, in which additional functional parts of the module are located, are provided between the outer walls of the utensil module 65 and the inner sides of the U-limbs of the bottom part 31. The plastic shell 66 engages around the free edges of the U-limbs of the bottom part 31 and the free edges of the outer walls of the utensil module and covers the free spaces with respect to the outside. Where utensils are to be folded out of the utensil module 65, the outer shell 66 is cut out in such a manner that it has straight, parallel side edges around the cutout, defining a plane for the multipurpose handheld implement to be put down on.

With regard to the structure and method of operation, thus far it is also possible to refer to WO 98/32570.

In the embodiment shown in Figs. 9 to 13, the locking hook 14, as can be seen in particular

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from Figs. 12, 13, is mounted on the top part 9 in such a manner that it can pivot about the pin 15 and is preloaded into engagement with locking peg 69, which is formed on the side of the staple channel part 17, by means of a spring tongue 68. In this way, the staple channel part 17 is preloaded into its locked position. The spring tongue 68 is a punched-free part of the staple driver 16. The latter, as can be seen from Figs. 10, 11, is held and positioned by means of recesses on the top part 9, which accommodate corresponding pegs 70 formed integrally on the top part 9 (Figs. 10, 11). To activate the stapler, the stapler release button 6 is actuated and, by way of integrally moulded journals, latched into openings 71 and thus articulatedly attached to the top part 9 and pivots the locking hook 14 out of engagement with the locking peg 69, counter to the force of the spring tongue 68, so that the staple channel part 17 is pivoted out of its upper, inactive position, under the action of a stapler spring 72 which is supported on the top part 9, into its operating position (Fig. 11). As a result, the staple driver 16 also moves into its operating position.

In the embodiment illustrated in Figs. 9 to 13, it is furthermore possible for the blocking-release lever 22 to be articulated loosely without additional spring preloading, since at the end of its travel it in any case reaches the correct position, and furthermore may be mounted on the staple channel part 17 by way of bearing pegs 22a which are formed integrally and resiliently and allow it to snap onto the staple channel part 17. These measures simplify construction and assembly.

In the embodiment illustrated in Figs. 9 to 13, it is furthermore possible for the blocking-release lever 22, in front of the bearing pegs 22a which are arranged relatively close to the principal spring 30,

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to have relatively long side limbs 22b which serve to actuate the blocking slide 36, are rounded and, if appropriate, are curved slightly towards the bearing pegs 22a. The two side walls 50a, 50b of the bearing
5 block 50, which in this case is expediently connected to the bottom part 31, for example by spot welding, interact, by way of their end edges facing towards the stapler release button 6, with the long side limbs 22b, in order, in the open position of the members
10 1, 2 (Figs. 10, 11), to form two rounded, overlapping guard edges with a guard angle which is obtuse in both positions shown in Figs. 10, 11 for paper to be stapled which has been inserted too far, irrespective of whether or not the stapler is activated, so that there
15 is no possibility of this paper becoming jammed, trapped or cut anywhere between the bearing block 50 and the top part 9 or the staple magazine 18.

As shown in Fig. 14, the stapler platform 33 is preloaded into the upper position, which is delimited
20 by the head of the anvil 34, under preloading from the spring 43. On the side which is remote from the anvil 34, the stapler platform 33, on its underside, is articulatedly mounted, by way of hook-like extensions 45a in a longitudinal fork 72a on the transverse edge
25 42 of the bottom part 31, the compression spring 47 forcing the stapler platform 33 towards the transverse edge 42. In the area of its side limbs, the support plate 35 is expediently bent over from the outside inwards, in order to form corresponding guide tabs
30 which offer sufficient space to form a stable double fork 37a, 37b, which is received by the support plate 35, on the blocking slide 36. In this case, a slightly upwardly directed peg 46 is arranged on the rear side of the base limb of the middle fork 37b, and the spring
35 47 by means of which the blocking slide 36 is pressed forwards is fitted onto this peg 46. The actuating arms
40 of the blocking slide 36 extend through the

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corresponding apertures 41 in the bottom part 31 and have guide projections 40a which can be fitted from below through front extensions of the apertures 41 and suspend the barrier slide 36 from the bottom part 31 at its rear end.

As shown in Figs. 15a, b, the side walls 50a, 50b of the bearing block 50, on the top side, in addition to the pair of opposite clips 58, are provided with an additional pair of clips 58a which are arranged at a distance from the first pair of clips 58, are opposite one another, are closer to the opening button 5 and serve to lock the multipurpose handheld implement in its closed position. In this case, the leaf spring 8, which can be adjusted by actuating the opening button 5, is provided with an extension 8a which, when the multipurpose handheld implement is closed, runs onto the clips 58 and is thus lifted, counter to its spring preloading directed towards the bearing block 50 over the blocking projections 9a and can thus be displaced towards the opening button 5. Moreover, the leaf spring 8 is guided on the top side of the top part 9, is positioned by means of a positioning catch 74, which latches on the inside of the outer shell 4, and has locking clips 8b which, in the closed and locked state of the multipurpose handheld implement, engage beneath the clips 58a and thus secure the locking. The lateral recesses 59 in the top part 9 are provided, on the bottom side, with a stop 59a for the clips 58, so that the extent to which the members 1, 2 can be opened is limited accordingly. In the unlocked state, the extension 8a when the implement is being opened, bears against shallow barrier projections 9b on the top side of the top part 9 (and prevents displacement of the opening button 5), while the locking clips 8b are free with respect to the clips 58a. When the implement is being closed, the extension 8a is lifted by the clips 58, so that the

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extension 8a is lifted over the blocking projections 9a and the locking clips can be pushed back under the clips 58a (Fig. 15a).

5 Figs. 16a, b show an embodiment of an outer shell 4 for the multipurpose handheld implement having a screen 12 which, on one side, at the end remote from the stapler release button 6, has an extension 12a which is in the shape of a sector of a circle, for suspending in a corresponding recess in the outer
10 shell 4 and, on the other side, at a distance therefrom, has a clip 12b which is bent over inwards through 90° twice, this clip having an opened-out spring tongue 12c which latches in a corresponding recess in the top part 9. In the area in which it is
15 surrounded on the outside by the outer shell 4, the screen 12 may additionally have a series of recesses which accommodate corresponding protrusions 4a on the outer shell 4 to provide security against torsion. Furthermore, as illustrated in Fig. 7, ribs which
20 support the screen 12 may be provided on the outer shell 4.

Figs. 17a, b show an embodiment illustrating how the outer shell 66 is fixed to the bottom part 31. At the front end of the bottom part 31, the support
25 plate 35 projects beyond the end-side edge of the bottom part 31. The resultant protrusions engage in recesses 31d in the outer shell 66 and hold the latter in place. The protrusions are covered by the top edge of the recess 31d.

30 At its rear end, the outer shell 66 is snapped onto projections 31b which are arranged on the side walls of the bottom part 31 and is held in place by means of protrusions 66a. Additional centring recesses 31a and/or centring protrusions, which interact with
35 corresponding protrusions or recesses in the outer shell 66 and centre the outer shell 66 in the

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longitudinal direction, may be provided on the side walls of the bottom part 31.

As can be seen from Fig. 18a, the light guide 62 is supported, by way of a rib 62a, on the underside of the bottom part 31 and, by way of ribs 62c, on the outer shell 66. Guide ribs 62d serve as an assembly aid and secure the light guide 62 in the outer shell 66 before the latter is snapped onto the bottom part 31. The light guide may have an outer side 62b which is curved in the form of a convergent lens and may be designed to taper towards the inner side 62e, in order to achieve a magnifying effect. Irrespective of this, it is expedient if the inner side 62e is set back with respect to the bottom surface, delimiting the gap 55, of the central section of the bottom part 31, so that the inner side 62e is not made dirty by paper pushed in for punching, for example by wet ink or the like situated on the paper.

The embodiment illustrated in Figs. 18a to c of a confetti compartment 76 which can be closed by means of the cover 67, forms part of the outer shell 66 and, next to the bottom part 31, is provided with a passage opening 77 for confetti, which opening is concentric with the receiving die 63, comprises a retaining ring 78, which is clamped in between the bottom part 31 and the adjacent covering wall of the confetti compartment 76 and surrounds the receiving die 63 in such a manner that, during hole-punching, the punching ram 54 penetrates just into the retaining ring 78. The retaining ring 78 prevents confetti from being able to build up in the area of the receiving die 63 and thus block the punched material when it is being pulled out. This is important if the multipurpose handheld implement comprising the hole puncher is generally used by the user in such a manner that the confetti is conveyed upwards into the confetti compartment 76. Irrespective of the above, this solution prevents

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confetti from being able to fall out of the confetti compartment 76 through the receiving die 63 after the punching operation. Subsequent confetti presses confetti which is held in the area of the retaining
5 ring 78 further into the confetti compartment 76.

The retaining ring 78 may have an internal diameter which is close to the diameter of the receiving die 63 and, if appropriate, may be formed on the outer shell 66 and have retaining elements in the
10 form of ribs, roughened structures or the like. It may be designed and fitted as an extension of the receiving die 63 or as a separate part, as illustrated. A retaining ring 78 made from a soft, bristly material, for example a felt ring, whose tiny hairs securely
15 retain the confetti, is particularly expedient. A retaining ring 78 made from a flexible material could also have a hole diameter which is slightly smaller than the receiving die 73. The retaining ring may also be designed with a slight conical taper towards the
20 confetti compartment 76.

The retaining ring 78 may also be formed in the form of a coil spring.

The retaining ring 78 made from felt or the like is expediently pushed onto the lowered punching
25 pin during assembly, for centring purposes, while it may be fixed and held to the confetti compartment 76 or to the bottom part 31 by means of small securing teeth 79 which are distributed over its circumference.

The confetti compartment 76 is provided with a
30 diverter rib 76a which diverts confetti into the interior of the confetti compartment 76, so that there is no build-up and the cover 67 only opens when the confetti compartment 76 is completely full. If the confetti compartment 76 is suitably full, the lid 67
35 initially opens into a first position, in which the confetti cannot fall out but the user is made aware that the confetti compartment 76 needs to be emptied.

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If the filling level is higher still, the cover 67 opens or is opened by the user in order to adopt a further open position in which the confetti can be emptied.

5 One embodiment of the utensil module 65 with a lifting and unblocking device for utensils 81 is illustrated in Figs. 19a to d. The utensil module 65 comprises two planar, congruent outer walls 80, each with two assembly hooks 80a, 80b, by means of which the
10 utensil module 65 is suspended from the support plate 35 or the double hooks 56 of the bearing block 50. Lateral extensions 80c are used to centre the utensil module 65 in the bottom part 31. If appropriate, intermediate walls may be provided in order to form
15 individual compartments for in each case one utensil 81. The utensils 81 can be folded out about a rotation pin 82 arranged between the two outer walls 80. In addition leaf springs 83 are provided, the heads 83k of which bear against the foot of the corresponding
20 utensil 81 and preload and fix the utensil either in the folded-in position (Fig. 19a) or in the folded-out position (Fig. 19c). The leaf springs 83 are articulatedly mounted, in the form of two armed levers, by means of a pin 84 which extends between the outer
25 walls 80, adjacent to the heads 83k of the leaf springs 83, and, at the end remote from their heads 83k, are supported on a pin 85 which extends between the outer walls 80.

 It is true that to this extent, there is a
30 similarity to a pocket-knife, but in the latter the utensils project beyond the side walls in the folded-in state and can therefore be taken hold of, while in the present multipurpose handheld implement the utensils 81 are fully recessed in the folded-in state, which is
35 advantageous for the use of stapler and hole puncher but means that the utensils 81 are difficult or impossible to reach. Therefore, an opening and

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unblocking mechanism is advantageously provided for the utensils 81.

5 An insertion spindle 86, which can rotate with respect to the utensil module 65, has an internal cross section which is not round, and, on the one hand, on each side bears an inner actuating lever 87, which is rotatably connected therewith and, on the other hand, an outer actuating lever 88, which is rotatably connected therewith by insertion, extends between the
10 outer walls 80, next to the pin 85. To allow the outer actuating levers 88 to be inserted with a press fit into the insertion spindle 86 and to be actuated from the outside, the side walls of the bottom part 31 are provided with corresponding openings 89A (cf., for
15 example, Fig. 7)

The inner actuating levers 87 are supported, by way of their hook-shaped noses 87a, on unblocking levers 89, which are mounted on the rotation pin 82, are located on and bear against the outer sides of the
20 corresponding outer walls 80, have an extension 89a and are connected to one another by way of an unblocking pin 89b. The latter extends between the two unblocking levers 89 on the outer sides of the utensil module 65, in order to be able to act on all the leaf springs 83
25 collectively and move them outwards.

Furthermore, on each side a two-armed lifting lever 90 is provided next to the associated unblocking levers 89, outside the respective outer wall 80, which lifting levers can rotate about the pin 84 and are
30 connected to one another by way of a lifting plate 91 in the area of the limbs directed towards the extension 89a. In this case, in the position illustrated in Fig. 19a the shanks of the utensils 81 press on the lifting plate 91 and thus press the other
35 free end of the lifting lever 90 against the unblocking lever 89.

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The unit is held together from the outside by means of attached plates 92 which, for example, are riveted to the pins 84, 85.

5 If the outer actuating levers 88, i.e. at least one of these levers, are now rotated (in the clockwise direction as seen in Fig. 19b), as a result the inner actuating levers 87, which can rotate with the spindle 86, are also rotated, with the result that their noses 87a pivot the unblocking lever 89 counter to the
10 opening direction of the utensils 81. As a result, the lifting levers 90 are moved with them at their end adjacent to the actuating levers 87, and consequently the lifting plate 91 is moved towards the shanks of the utensils 81. As a result, the utensils 81 are pivoted
15 out of the utensil module 65 through a certain angle, while at the same time the unblocking pin 89b holds the leaf springs 83 pressed out of engagement with the shanks of the utensils 81, so that the latter can easily be taken hold of and folded out from a lifted
20 position, owing to the reduction in the spring preloading.

Advantageously, the individual utensils 81 are lifted by their shanks being acted on at different distances from the rotation pin 82 and/or by rest
25 projections of the feet of the utensils which are at different heights being acted on, in particular by an obliquely arranged lifting plate 91. This ensures that the utensils 81 fan out with slight differences in height and can be gripped more easily, Fig. 19e.

30 The heads 83k of the leaf springs 83 can latch into corresponding latching recesses on the shanks of the utensils 81 and thus block the latter in the folded-out position.

When the utensils 81 have been fully folded out
35 and the outer actuating levers 88 have been released, cf. Fig. 19c, the leaf springs 83 press the levers 90, 89, 87, 88 back into their starting position via the

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unblocking plate 91 and block the utensils 81 in the folded-out position.

To fold the utensils in, the outer actuating levers 88 have to be actuated again, so that the leaf
5 springs 83 can in turn be disengaged from the shanks of the utensils 81 via the unblocking pin 89b, Fig. 19d, so that the blocking is released and the folded-out utensils 81 can be folded in.

The lifting mechanism may be used on its own or
10 in combination with an unblocking mechanism for the utensils 81.

The spring force which acts on the utensils 81 in both their limit positions may act on the utensils 81 directly (as shown in the exemplary
15 embodiment in accordance with Figs. 19a to d) or via the lifting mechanism.

The lifting mechanism may press on the utensils 81 from below (as also shown in the exemplary embodiment in accordance with Figs. 19a to d), may fold
20 the utensils 81 out by rotation over the rotation pins 82 or may pull on the shank extension which projects beyond the rotation pin 82 at the end side.

Lifting of the utensils 81 by contact from below may take place over the entire length of the
25 utensil 81. However, the area close to the rotation pin 82 is preferred.

The utensils 81 may be lifted directly or via a force-reducing mechanism (as also shown in the exemplary embodiment in accordance with Figs.
30 19a to d).

The lifting and unblocking mechanism is preferably arranged on the outer sides of the utensil module 65 and (as shown in the exemplary embodiment of Figs. 19a to d) connected by way of connecting elements
35 which run transversely through the utensil module 65 beneath the utensils 81. Alternatively, however, the mechanism could also be arranged on the top side,

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opposite to the folding-out side, of the utensil module 65.

A mechanism which is arranged on both outer sides may act jointly on the utensils 81 or may also
5 have different functions, for example a lifting mechanism on one side and a blocking mechanism on the other side. Conversely, it is also possible to have a mechanism for lifting and blocking the utensils 81 which is arranged on only one side face.

10 The mechanism may be restored by way of leaf springs 83 which act on the utensils 81 or by way of separate springs.

In the folded-in position, the utensils 81 and partition plates arranged between them substantially
15 form a common plane which are [sic] set back slightly from the edges of the outer shell 66, so that the multipurpose handheld implement can be put down on a planar surface.

The lifting and unblocking mechanism can be
20 used not only for a utensil module 65 but also, of course, for an integrated structure. Moreover, it may be provided for individual utensils 81 or for all utensils 81 or for utensils 81 which can be folded out about different rotation pins 82, and may be activated
25 by means of a common actuating member or a plurality of separate actuating members. As an alternative to the rotatable outer actuating lever 88, it is also possible to provide other actuating members, for example slides, rotary buttons or push-buttons. Finally, such a lifting
30 mechanism could also be used for other multipurpose handheld implements, such as pocket-knives or tools.

The actuating levers 88 may be arranged at ergonomically favourable locations which in particular may be positioned in such a way that the multipurpose
35 handheld implement can be held at the location of its centre of gravity with one hand while the actuating levers 88 are being actuated, while the other hand is

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folding the utensils 81 in and out. The fingers are safe when the utensils 81 are being folded in. The actuating levers 88 are advantageously located on that side of the utensils 81 which is remote from the rotation pin 82, in which case their direction of movement is advantageously directed oppositely to the folding-out direction of the utensils 81.

The leaf springs 83 may also have their own pin which is independent of pin 84.

As shown in Figs. 20a, b, the outer actuating lever 88 may be formed from a pin 88a, which is suitable to be press-fitted into the insertion spindle 86, and a clip 88b, which has an opening for riveting the pin 88a to the clip 88b, the clip 88b being surrounded with plastic by injection moulding and possibly having further openings for anchoring the plastic to the clip 88b.

The way in which the utensils 81 are blocked and unblocked may also take place differently from the way illustrated in Figs. 19a to d and may, of course, also be independent of the lifting of the utensils 81, as illustrated, for example, in the corresponding Figs. 21a to d. In this case, a two-armed, pivotable blocking lever 93 (usually a pair of such levers) is provided, one arm of which is in engagement with the unblocking pin 89b of the blocking lever 89, while its other arm bears a blocking pin 93b which, in the folded-out state, engages with a groove 81a in the shank of the utensil 81 and blocks the latter in this state, Fig. 21c. In the folded-in state, the utensil 81 is held by the associated leaf spring 83, Fig. 21a. As a result of the actuating lever 87 being actuated, the utensil 81 is lifted by way of the unblocking pin 89b which presses on the shank of the utensil 81, Fig. 21b.

The blocking and unblocking may also take place in accordance with Figs. 22a to c, in that a

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longitudinally displaceable lever 94 is articulatedly mounted on the inner actuating lever 87, which lever 94, at its free end, has an extension 94a which, in the folded-in position of the utensil 81, is located in a dedicated recess 81b on the shank of the utensil 81, while the utensil 81 is held in its folded-in position by the preloading of the leaf spring 83, Fig. 22a. As a result of the inner actuating lever 87 being actuated, the lever 94 is displaced away from the rotation pin 82 and, in the process, lifts the utensil 81 accordingly, so that it can be taken hold of and folded out via the position illustrated in Fig. 22b into the position illustrated in Fig. 22c, in which the extension 94a latches into a recess 81c in the shank of the utensil 81 and blocks the utensil 81. In this case, of course, a slide which acts on the lever 94 could also be used as the actuating member instead of the actuating lever 87, 88.

According to the alternative lifting device shown in Figs. 23a, b, one end of the substantially longitudinally moveable lever 94 is articulatedly mounted on the inner actuating lever 87 (to simplify the drawing, shown here and below as being integral with the outer actuating lever 88), while the other end of the longitudinally moveable lever 94 is articulatedly mounted on the diverter 89A which in this case is approximately triangular and can pivot about a peg 95. The lifting pin 89B serves to lift the utensil 81 counter to the force of the leaf spring 83.

Fig. 24 shows a further embodiment of an unblocking device. The diverter 89A is moved by means of the lever 94, the unblocking pin 89a lifting the leaf spring 83 off the shank of the corresponding utensil 81 when the actuating lever 88 is actuated, so that the utensil can fold out through a corresponding angle under the force of gravity or because of a corresponding thrusting movement.

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Fig. 25 shows a combination of Figs. 23a, b and Fig. 24. Both an unblocking pin 89b' and a lifting 89b'' are arranged on the diverter 89A, one of which pins acts on the leaf spring(s) 83 and the other of which acts on the utensil(s) 81, thus combining the embodiments of Figs. 23a, b and Fig. 24 with one another. When the actuating lever 88 is released, the utensils 81 which have not been folded out by the user are pressed back into the starting position by the leaf springs 83.

In accordance with Figs. 26a to c, a longitudinally displaceable barrier bracket 96 is articulatedly mounted on the actuating lever 87, which bracket is guided in the longitudinal direction by way of a rivet 97 on the outer wall 80 and a slot 96a and, at its free end, has a barrier web 96b which, in the folded-in starting position, Fig. 26a, is located behind the head 83k of the leaf spring 83, on the side remote from the utensil 81, and prevents the leaf spring from deflecting. As a result of the actuating lever 87 being actuated, the barrier web 96b is displaced towards the free end of the head of the leaf spring 83, so that the utensil 81 can be folded out, since the leaf spring 83 initially moves clear of the shank of the utensil 81. When the utensil 81 has been folded out fully and the actuating lever 87 has been released, the head of the leaf spring 83 blocks the folding-in movement, since the barrier web 96b is again in its rest position and is blocking the leaf spring 83. This web allows the utensil to be folded in when the actuating lever 87 is actuated again.

In Fig. 27, the mechanism illustrated in Figs. 26a to c is combined with that shown in Fig. 25 i.e. the diverter 89A and the lever 94 are additionally provided, by means of which, when the actuating lever 88 is actuated, the load on the leaf spring 83 is additionally relieved and the utensil 81 is lifted. For

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this purpose, the lever 94 and the barrier bracket 96 have to be articulately mounted together on the inner actuating lever 87.

5 The barrier web 96b may also act only for certain utensils 81, while in the area of other utensils 81 it has a recess, so that these utensils are not stopped from folding in by the barrier web 96b.

10 As an alternative to using one leaf spring 83 for each utensil, it is also possible to use a single, common leaf spring for a plurality of utensils 81, or the leaf springs 83 may be combined to form subassemblies. The unblocking mechanism may be used separately or in combination with a lifting mechanism for the utensils 81. The individual or combined
15 functions described above may be activated jointly, by way of a pair of actuating levers arranged on both sides of the utensil module 65, or by way of two separately acting actuating levers; in the latter case, each of the two actuating levers is assigned to a
20 specific group of utensils.

The actuating linkage is of distance-reducing and force-increasing design, in order to allow the actuating levers to operate easily. The actuating levers are located, with respect to the length of the
25 overall implement, approximately in the centre and close to the free ends of the folded-in utensils, for example in the area of the inclined section of the bottom part 31. This is the most ergonomic position, partly in view of the fact that during actuation the
30 actuating levers have to be moved in the opposite direction to the utensils 81.

As an alternative to the two jointly acting actuating levers of the exemplary embodiment, it is possible for the two levers to have different
35 functions, for example for one lever to lift the utensils 81 while the other brings about unblocking. Conversely, a single actuating lever on only one side

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of the implement which activates all the functions would be sufficient.

In a preferred design, the entire lifting and unblocking mechanism is arranged on a separate utensil module 65 (Figs. 4 to 7) which can be inserted into a multipurpose handheld implement and can be activated together by way of the actuating levers 88 arranged on the outer sides of the implement. To avoid excessive loads, the pivoting travels of the actuating levers 88 are preferably limited by stops, for example the outer shell 4.

As can be seen from Figs. 3 and 8, the U-limbs of the bottom part 31 are recessed inwards with respect to the contour of the bottom outer shell 66, and the actuating levers project only slightly, or do not project at all, beyond the contour of the bottom outer shell 66.

If, as is the case in the exemplary embodiments, both actuating levers are actuated simultaneously, the actuating fingers are to some extent protected from injury by utensils 81 which are folding in by the projecting contour of the outer shell.

The linkage mechanism provided in the exemplary embodiments may, of course, also be of different design; the actuating member may be designed as a slide, a rotary button or in some other way.

While in the exemplary embodiment all the utensils 81 fold out about a single, common rotation pin 82, designs with a plurality of fold-out pins are also possible. The spring-removal, utensil-lifting and utensil-unblocking functions described may then be activated individually or together on all pins, by way of separate actuating members selectively on the various pins or only for the utensils of selected pins.

Generally, it should be ensured that the outer contour of the utensils 81 when they are in the folded-in position is substantially flush with the framework

of the utensil module 65 and with other utensils, defining a planar resting surface at least in the central part of the multipurpose handheld implement.

Fig. 28 shows various utensils 81 which are
5 lifted and fanned out by means of the lifting device, sufficiently far beyond the outer shell 66 for it to be possible to recognize the individual utensils 81 easily and take hold of and fold open a desired utensil 81 comfortably, while all the other utensils 81 fold back
10 automatically when the actuating member 88 is released. In this case, a knife blade 81M is provided on one outer side with respect to the other utensils 81, the knife blade 81M being lifted into the lifted position by suitable interaction between, for example, the
15 lifting plate 91 and the shank of the knife blade 81M in such a manner that the point of the knife blade 81M remains covered below the outer shell 66, so that there is no risk of injury for example when an adjacent utensil 81 is being folded out. The knife 81M is
20 expediently arranged at an adjacent outer edge, so that it can be used to carry out even shallow cuts, for example in order to open letters.

On the opposite outer side from the knife 81M a pair of scissors 81S is arranged as a further utensil,
25 the position of which scissors is likewise preferably on one of the outer sides, so that the paper can be guided away successfully allowing comfortable cutting without the paper becoming jammed anywhere. Preferably, the scissors are arranged on the outer side on which
30 the cut material is diverted towards the other member 1 or 2 of the multipurpose handheld implement.

Next to the scissors 81S is a staple remover 81E, expediently in this case a relatively long staple remover 81E, so that it can be laid successfully and as
35 flat as possible against paper from which a staple is to be removed despite the fact that it is at a distance from the outer shell 66. In order to be taken hold of

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from the side, the scissors 81S are expediently lifted higher than the staple remover 81E, which is taken hold of on the side which is remote from the scissors 81S and can be pulled upwards at a gripping edge 81Ea.

5 Furthermore, a magnifying lens 81L or a cutter 81C, arranged behind the staple remover 81E is pivoted out to approximately the same height as the scissors 81S in order to be gripped, so that it can be taken hold of at a protrusion 81Ca on the front side.

10 Between the magnifying lens 81L or cutter 81C and the knife blade 81M there is a folding ruler 81F, which is pivoted out relatively little in order to be gripped and is taken hold of at the front side, so that lateral access to the knife blade 81M is not impeded.

15 The folding ruler 81F advantageously extends over the entire length, and consequently it is always advantageous, if this ruler is provided, for it to be arranged next to the knife blade 81M in order to be at a relatively short distance from a base when it is laid
20 down and measuring is being carried out. Cutter 81C or magnifying lens 81L may be of relatively short design and may be arranged in the area behind the covered head of the staple remover 81E.

In accordance with Fig. 29a, a screen 81B is
25 fitted instead of magnifying lens 81L or cutter 81C and folding ruler 81F. In accordance with Fig. 29b, the screen 81B is replaced by the magnifying lens 81L and the folding ruler 81F, and in Fig. 29c, the screen 81B is replaced by the cutter 81C and the folding ruler
30 81F. In accordance with Fig. 29d, the screen 81B is replaced by a laser pointer 81P and a battery compartment 81BF. In all four arrangements, the three basic utensils, i.e. knife blade 81M, staple remover 81E and scissors 81S, are arranged at the same
35 location, so that the design variants can be produced simply by exchanging the screen 81B for the folding

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ruler 81F and the magnifying lens 81L or the cutter 91C [sic].

5 Figs. 30a to 30d show a folding ruler which can be folded out. The basic element is a carrier 100 with a shank 101 corresponding to the width of the receiving space and a base 102, which is connected to the shank 101 and on which a support 103 is arranged. Shank 101, base 102 and support 103 are preferably integral. The shank 101 interacts with one of the leaf springs 83, as
10 can be seen in the folded-out position shown in Fig. 30b. A number of measuring elements 104 can be folded in and out about links 105 and are connected to the base 102 in the vicinity of its free end. In the folded-together, folded-in position (Figs. 30c and
15 30d), the support 103 engages beneath the measuring elements 104 and prevents them from being unfolded unintentionally. In the folded-together, folded-in state, a strip 106 which is provided on the support 103 holds the measuring elements tightly together, so that
20 the folding ruler cannot become jammed in the folded-in position.

In accordance with Figs. 31a, b, a link 105 may be formed between two measuring elements 104 by means of a rivet 107; latching lugs 108 are only pressed in
25 after riveting, thus ensuring that they are congruent.

In accordance with Figs. 32a, b, in contrast to the embodiment described above, no additional space in the thickness direction is required for the latching lugs 108 in the folded-in state. Tongues 109 are cut
30 out of the measuring elements 104 connected to the rivet 107, which tongues are offset on one side with respect to the centre plane 110 and are provided with a latching lug 108 which latches in an associated aperture 111 in the other measuring element 104. The U-
35 shaped cutout which delimits the tongues 109 has an additional bulge 112 which provides space for the



latching lugs 108 when the measuring elements have been folded in.

To achieve the maximum possible elasticity, the latching elements 108 are preferably arranged as close
5 as possible to or at the end-side edges of the measuring elements 104.

Figs. 33a, b show the design of the link without an additional rivet, by producing a bead 113 or 114. The inner circumference of the aperture delimited
10 by the bead in this case defines the axis.

Finally, Figs. 34a, b show a preferred form of the riveting. The rivet 107 is provided with an outer flange 115 which, together with a recess 116, defines a precision bearing, while the accuracy of the rivet
15 heads is of secondary importance.

The latching arrangements shown in Figs. 31a, b can be combined with any configuration of the link 105. It is also possible for the carrier 100, as indicated in Fig. 30a, to be provided with a measuring scale.

20 A further utensil is a cutting tool with an exchangeable blade and blade protector, which is usually referred to as a "cutter". Such a cutter is another utensil which can cause injury, for which reason the cutting edge and the point should be covered
25 by a protective cap in particular when the utensil is being folded out.

This utensil comprises a dual-purpose trapezium-shaped blade 120 which can be exchanged, since its cutting edge becomes blunt relative quickly.
30 The blade has a central hole 121, by means of which it can be fitted onto a peg 122 of a fold-out blade holder 123. The protective cap 124 can move relative to the blade 120. These reference numerals are used for all the embodiments, even if - apart from the blade, which
35 is a standard bought-in part - they are of different designs.

In the embodiment shown in Figs. 35a, b, the blade holder 123 which is articulatedly mounted on the

utensil module 65 has latching recesses 125, specifically three such recesses in its spine 126, which is remote from the cutting edge of the blade 120. The protective cap 124 is C-shaped in cross section and, on its inner side facing towards the spine 126, has a corresponding resilient catch (not shown). The protective cap 124 can be displaced out of the working position, so that the blade 120 can be removed freely from the blade holder 123 and can be turned or exchanged. Fig. 35b shows the folded-in position, in which the protective cap 124 is in its protective position and completely covers the blade 120. A protruding element e.g. a bead 127, is inserted into the passage which accommodates the cutter, preventing the cutter from folding in when the protective cap 124 is not in the position in which it covers the blade 120.

In the embodiment shown in Figs. 36a, b, the protective cap 124 is articulatively mounted on the utensil module 65 and the blade holder 123 can be moved manually relative to the protective cap. In the folded-out state and with the blade holder 123 pushed out, the protective cap 124 is blocked so that it cannot fold in, as a result of the leaf spring 83 engaging in a latching hollow 124a in the protective cap 124. If the blade holder 123 is pushed into its protected position in the protective cap 124, the extension 123a formed integrally on the blade holder 123 lifts the leaf spring 83 by running onto an inclined surface 83a of the leaf spring 83, so that the protective cap 124 is unblocked and can be folded in. Alternatively, of course, the blade holder 123 could be blocked and could be unblocked by the protective cap being displaced into the protective position.

In the embodiment shown in Figs. 37a, b as well, the protective cap 124 is articulatedly mounted on the module and the blade holder 123 can be displaced relative thereto. The blade holder 123 is preloaded

into its protective position by a tension spring 128. It has an extension 123a which interacts with the free edge 65a of an outer or intermediate wall of the utensil module 65, as a cam track, in order to displace the blade holder 123 automatically into the working position during a folding-out movement.

In the embodiment shown in Figs. 38a, b, there is no longitudinal displacement between the protective cap 124 and blade holder 123, but rather the blade holder 123 is pivoted by means of a lever 129 which is articulatedly mounted on the protective cap 124, the peg 122 serving as a pivot pin. A fork 130 at the free end of the lever 129 interacts with a pin 131 when the other end of the lever is deflected by a projection 132 formed integrally on the utensil module 65.

In the variant shown in Figs. 39a, b, both the blade holder 123 and the protective cap 124, which is U-shaped in cross section, are articulatedly mounted on the utensil module 65 and are secured in the folded-out position by in each case one leaf spring 83, but in different angular positions, in such a manner that the blade holder 123 projects out of the protective cap 124. To fold the cutter in, only the protective cap 124 is accessible, and this cap then folds the blade holder 123 in with it.

In the variant shown in Figs. 40a to c, the blade holder 123 can be folded out and the protective cap 124 can be displaced thereon. The displacement is effected by means of a connecting rod 133, which is articulatedly mounted on the utensil module 65 with an axial offset with respect to the blade holder 123 and is coupled to the protective cap 124 via link 134. Fig. 40b shows an intermediate position between the folded-in position and the folded-out position.

Similarly, Figs. 41a to c show the displacement of the blade holder 123 relative to the fold-out protective cap 124 by means of an articulatedly mounted connecting rod 133, which in this case is angled off so

that it can be lowered fully into the utensil module 65.

Figs. 42a to c show an embodiment of a cutter 81C in which the shank 123', on which a leaf spring 83 acts, supports the blade protector 124, which on one wide side has a longitudinal slot running all the way through and on the other wide side has a slot 124a with two catches 124b' and 124b'' which are at a distance from one another, one catch 124b' being arranged at that end of the slot 124a which is remote from the shank 123', while the other catch 124b'' is at a distance from the first catch 124', in the direction towards the shank 123', which distance corresponds to the push-in length, in order for the blade 120 to be completely protected. The blade protector 124 accommodates a slide 136 which can be displaced therein, is connected to the shank 123' preferably by way of a tension spring 135, serves as a blade holder and has a leaf spring 137 which has been punched free and bent outwards. The blade 120 is held by way of a peg 138, the head 138a of which projects into the hole 121 in the blades 120. The extension 138b of the peg 138 extends through an opening 137a in the leaf spring 137 and is in fixed engagement with an actuating button 139 on the outer side of the blade protector 124. Moreover, a collar 138c is provided between the head 138a and the extension 138b of the peg 138, by means of which collar the peg 138 is supported against the leaf spring 137. In the latched-in state, the leaf spring 137 is located in the corresponding latching recess 124b' or 124b''. In order for the blade 120 to be displaced, the actuating button 139 is pressed inwards counter to the force of the leaf spring 137, so that the leaf spring 137 becomes disengaged from the respective catch 124b' or 124b'' and therefore the blade 120 can be displaced inside the blade protector

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124 until, after the actuating button 139 has been released, the leaf spring 137 moves back into engagement with one of the catches 124b' or 124b''. To turn round or exchange the blade 120, the actuating
5 head 139 is pulled outwards, so that the head 138a is disengaged from the hole 121 and consequently the blade 120 is no longer held and can be removed.

A common feature of all the cutter variants shown is that they can be folded in with the blade 120
10 protected. It is possible for either the blade holder 123 or the protective cap 124 as desired, to be articulatively mounted on the utensil module 65, while the other element can be displaced relative to the first. The displacement movements may be activated
15 manually or using springs and/or forcibly by means of the folding-out/folding-in movements of the utensil 81C.

The staple remover 81E is described broadly in WO 98/32570.

20 To improve handling further, in accordance with Figs. 43a to e, the staple remover 140 can be rotated 90° out of the folding plane relative to a fold-out holder 141. Catches (not shown) ensure that both the position of use and the folded-in position are stable.
25 A button 142 facilitates rotation. This rotational principle may, of course, also be applied to other utensils.

Depending on the type of the utensils 81, it is possible to accommodate two utensils 81 one behind the
30 other in a common receiving space or compartment, in the direction of the longitudinal extent of the utensil module 65.

Figs. 44a to e illustrate this on the basis of the example of a staple remover 81E and a magnifying
35 lens 81L. The magnifying lens 81L has a thin shank 150, on the foot of which the leaf spring 83, which is in this case a common leaf spring, acts, while at its free

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end there is a widened frame 151 in which the lens 152 is positioned. The staple remover 81E does not require much space and can be located next to the shank 150 and behind the wide frame 151.

5 Of course, as shown in Figs. 29b, c, such an arrangement could also be reversed, with a staple-removing head which is arranged on a thin shank 150 and a magnifying lens 81L or cutter 81C arranged behind the staple-removing head and next to the thin
10 shank 150.

 A further embodiment is illustrated in Figs. 45a to f. A link 154 is arranged at the free end of a relatively thin holder 153, about which link a member 155 can rotate. The member 155 comprises a
15 staple remover 140 on one side of the link 154, a magnifying lens 81L on the other side of the link 154. The user turns the member 155 into the position which is suitable for using the utensil 81. Catch devices for the limit positions (not shown) facilitate handling.

20 Naturally, with such an embodiment it would also be possible to arrange any utensils or tools at the ends of the member 155.

 Figs. 46a, b show a further possibility. In this case, the staple remover 81E is at the same time
25 designed as a frame for the lens 152.

 Fig. 47 shows an exploded, perspective view of a first form of scissors. A fold-out fixed scissor blade 200 is articulately mounted on the utensil module 65 at 201 and is connected to a pivotably
30 moveable scissor blade 203 by way of rivet 202; furthermore, there is a stamped deformation 203a which serves as a stop and driver for a handle part 204 when the latter has been pivoted about the rivet 202' to bear against the deformation 203a. In the exploded
35 view, the parts are oriented in the position in which they are pivoted into the associated storage space. It can be seen that the elements 200, 203 and 204 then lie

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next to one another. A leaf spring 205 preloads the scissor blades 200, 203 into the open position.

In the illustration of further designs of scissors, the working position of the elements after cutting is shown at the top in each case, the working position prior to cutting is shown in the middle in each case and the folded-together, folded-in position is shown at the bottom in each case.

In the embodiment shown in Figs. 47a to c, a first leaf spring 83' which preloads the fixed scissor blade 200 into the folded-out and folded-in position holds [sic], while the second leaf spring 83'' acts on a transmission lever 206 which presses onto an extension 207 on the moveable scissor blade 203 and preloads it in the opening direction (Fig. 47b). The handle part 204 interacts with the moveable scissor blade 203, in that the movements of the handle part are transmitted to the moveable scissor blade 203 by means of rivet stub 208. The three parts 200, 203 and 204 are held together in a rotationally moveable manner by the rivet 202. The handle part 204 has a thumb rest 204a, in order to provide a larger contact surface for the fingers actuating the scissors. The transmission lever 206 projects by means of an extension (not shown) into an aperture 200a in the fixed scissor blade 200, so that the transmission lever 206 is entrained when the scissors are being folded in and out but can move relative to the fixed scissor blade 200 between the positions shown in Figs. 47a and b. To fold the scissors in, the handle part 204 is pivoted forwards about rivet 202.

The exemplary embodiment shown in Figs. 48a to c differs from that described above in that the transmission lever 206 is omitted and the leaf spring 83'' acts directly on the extension 207, with the result that the scissor link can be placed closer to

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the fold-out pin 201 of the scissors, allowing the scissor blades 200, 203 to be lengthened.

In the embodiment shown in Figs. 49a to c, scissor blade 200, scissor blade 203 and handle part 204 can rotate together about the rotation pin 82. A first leaf spring 83' retains the scissor blade 200 in a slightly inclined position when folded out, and a second leaf spring 83'' holds the scissor blade 203 in the open position when folded out. The handle part 204 acts on the scissor blade 203 by way of the rivet stub 208.

In the embodiment shown in Figs. 50a to c, the moveable scissor blade 203 is articulatedly mounted on the fixed scissor blade 200 by way of rivet 202 and is connected to the handle part 204 by way of a hinge 209, the axis of which runs parallel to the fold-out plane. A leaf spring 210 is supported on the fixed scissor blade 200 on one side and on the handle part 204 on the other side and is held in a recess 200a in the fixed scissor blade 200 by way of an angled-off section 210a.

A further embodiment of a pair of scissors in accordance with Figs. 51a to d likewise comprises a scissor blade 200 which is fixed and blocked in the folded-out position and a scissor blade 203 which can pivot with respect to the blade 200 about the rivet 202, by means of which the two scissor blades 200, 203 are moveably connected to one another. In this case, the fixed scissor blade 200, which interacts with the leaf spring 83', has a rivet 211 which interacts with a slot 212 in the moveable scissor blade 203, in order to limit its movement path and therefore also the opening movement of the scissors. The moveable scissor blade 203 is moved by the handle part 204, which is mounted on the rotation pin 214, with the interposition of the movement-diverting piece 213 which is also mounted on the rotation pin 214, can be pivoted together with the handle part 204 and has an extension 213a which is in

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the form of a sector of a circle and engages in a corresponding recess 203a' at the foot of the scissor blade 203, so that in the event of the handle part 204 being actuated the moveable scissor blade 203 pivots;

5 the moveable scissor blade 203 is advantageously arranged on the same side, with respect to the fixed scissor blade 200, as the grip part 204. The multipurpose handheld implement, for example if it comprises the members 1, 2, can be picked up with the

10 members 1, 2 closed and advantageously locked, and the handle part 204 can be actuated in the manner of a pair of pliers. Handle part 204, scissor blade 203 and scissor blade 200 lie in parallel planes one above the other. On its extension 204', which projects beyond the

15 rotation pin 214, the handle part 204 is provided with a driver 215 which is curved through 90° and is supported on the movement-diverting piece 213, in order for the latter to be rotated at the same time when the handle part 204 is pivoted in order to actuate the

20 scissors, and thus in order to pivot the moveable scissor blade 203. The movement-diverting piece 213 is in engagement with the head of the leaf spring 83'', so that the scissors are actuated and deflect the leaf spring 83'' and, when the handle part 204 is released,

25 the leaf spring returns the scissors to the open position.

After the blocking which holds the fixed scissor blade 200 in the extended position has been released, this blade can be folded in. Therefore, the

30 moveable scissor blade 203 is also folded in by way of the rivet 211, and in turn the movement-diverting piece 213 is folded in via the moveable scissor blade. In the process, the two scissor blades 200, 203 come into contact with the thumb rest 204a which projects into

35 their movement path and on which the handle part 204 is also folded in and, in the storage position, is held beneath the two scissor blades 200, 203 (Fig. 51b).

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The fixed scissor blade 200 is preloaded into the storage position by means of the leaf spring 83'. The moveable scissor blade 203 and therefore the handle part 204 lying below it are also held in the folded-in position by means of the rivet 211.

When the scissors are being folded out, the moveable scissor blade 203 is folded out into its open position of use by the movement-diverting piece 213 running onto the leaf spring 83'' and the handle part 204 is folded out into its open position of use automatically by means of the driver 215, Fig. 51c. This preferred embodiment thus enables the scissors to be folded from the storage position into the open position of use or back out of the position of use into the storage position in a single action.

To prevent the fixed scissor blade, such as scissor blade 200, from being deflected or even folding in during use of the scissors, the fixed scissor blade 200 is blocked by means of a suitable device in the folded-out position of use of the scissors and is unblocked in order for the scissors to be folded in. This preferably also applies to the scissor designs which have been shown and described above.

In order to be accommodated stably, the scissors are preferably supported between two immediately adjoining small plates in the utensil module 65. To reduce the friction, the movement-diverting piece 213 and the handle part 204 may be mounted on a spacer sleeve which supports the fixed scissor blade 200 and the small plate bearing against the handle section 204 counter to the rivet force of the rotation pin 214.

A further utensil, namely a so-called laser pointer, is shown in Figs. 52a to e.

The laser pointer comprises a fold-out base 300 made from insulating material, in which a conductor track 301 is embedded. A resilient end piece 302 of the

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conductor track projects out of the base 300 and is in contact with a corresponding connection 303 of a laser unit 304 which is fitted onto the base 300. The circuit leading from power-supply batteries 305, 306 to the laser unit 304 can only be closed in the folded-out state shown in Figs. 52b, d since only then does a connecting conductor 307 come into contact with the conductor track 301. With appropriate insulation 308, this leads to a free resilient end which serves as a contact 309. The batteries 305, 306 are accommodated in a holder 310 which can be folded out in order to change the battery (as shown in dot-dashed lines in Fig. 52b). In the folded-in position, the battery holder 310 is held against a pin 311 with latching arms.

The two batteries 305, 306 are connected in series and one end of the series circuit is connected to earth via the pin 311. The holder 310 serves as a switch: when it is depressed (Fig. 52d), the other end of the battery series circuit touches the contact 309 and closes the circuit. Alternatively, the circuit may also be broken in the area of the latching arms. Naturally, the activation could also be effected by means of a separate microswitch. For the (infrequent) operation of changing the battery, an engagement member 312 is provided on the holder 310, which member can be acted on using a tool in order to eliminate the latching effect. The holder 310 can then be folded open and the two batteries 305, 306 can be changed by extracting them sideways.

To simplify the drawing, the return conductor from the laser unit 304 is not shown. It can be seen that, when the laser unit 304 is folded in, the unit cannot be activated unintentionally and perhaps even unnoticed, for example when actuating the stapler or the hole puncher. Furthermore, folding in the laser unit 304 when it is not in use protects the outlet opening 313 from damage and dirt. The line between battery 306 and pin 311 is angled off and is supported

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resiliently on the pin 311, so that the holder 310 is pressed into its latching position when released.

Claims



1. Multipurpose handheld implement having at least
5 one fold-out utensil (81) which can move out of a
folded-in storage position into a folded-out working
position about a rotation pin (82) running transversely
to the folding direction, the at least one utensil
(81), in its storage position, being substantially
10 accommodated by the multipurpose handheld implement,
and having a lifting device (87, 89, 90, 91), which can
be actuated by at least one external actuating member
(88) and acts on the at least one utensil (81), for
lifting the at least one utensil (81) into a position
15 in which the at least one utensil (81) projects part-
way out of the multipurpose handheld implement in such
a manner that it can be taken hold of manually.
2. Multipurpose handheld implement according to
Claim 1, characterized in that the at least one utensil
20 (81) is preloaded into the folded-in storage position
by spring force and the lifting device acts on the at
least one utensil (81) in the range of the restoring
spring force, so that the at least one utensil (81)
folds back into its storage position when the actuating
25 member (88) is released.
3. Multipurpose handheld implement according to
Claim 2, characterized in that the at least one utensil
(81) is preloaded into the storage position by a leaf
spring (83), which preloads the utensil (81) into the
30 folded-out position, or by a separate spring.
4. Multipurpose handheld implement according to
one of Claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the lifting
action is designed so as to press on the at least one
utensil (81) in the folding-out direction or to rotate
35 the rotation pin (82) of the at least one utensil (81)
in the folding-out direction or to pull on the at least
one utensil (81) counter to the folding-out direction.

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5. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 4, characterized in that the lifting device is designed to act in the shank area of the at least one utensil (81).
- 5 6. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 4 or 5, characterized in that, where there are a plurality of utensils (81), the lifting device is designed to act at various engagement points on the utensils (81), in such a manner as to fan the utensils out.
- 10 7. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 4 to 6, characterized in that the lifting device is designed to act directly or via a force-reducing transmission member.
- 15 8. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 1 to 7, characterized in that a plurality of utensils (81) possess a common rotation pin (82) or each utensil (81) has its own rotation pin.
- 20 9. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 1 to 8, characterized in that two outer actuating members (88) which act in the same way, in particular are designed as rotatable actuating levers, and/or lifting devices, one on either side of the multipurpose handheld implement, are provided in a symmetrical arrangement.
- 25 10. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 9, characterized in that the actuating members (88) and/or corresponding parts of the lifting devices are connected to one another via connecting members.
- 30 11. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 1 to 10, characterized in that the lifting device comprises a lifting element, in particular a lifting plate (91), whose height can be adjusted with respect to the at least one utensil (81).
- 35 12. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 11, characterized in that the lifting plate (91)

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is arranged obliquely with respect to locating projections on the shanks of a plurality of utensils (81), the locating projections being staggered in the longitudinal direction of the utensils (81) (Fig. 19e).

5 13. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 1 to 12, characterized in that the utensils (81) are arranged in a utensil module (65).

14. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 13, characterized in that a lifting device, the
10 elements of which are connected by means of connecting members, is provided on one or both outer sides of the utensil module (65).

15. Multipurpose handheld implement having at least one utensil (81) which can be folded out from a
15 folded-in storage position into a folded-out working position about a rotation pin (82) and is blocked in the working position by a blocking means (89b), in particular according to one of Claims 1 to 14, characterized in that the blocking means (89b) can be
20 moved into an unblocking position by means of at least one outer pivotable actuating lever (88).

16. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 15, characterized in that the actuating lever (88) is coupled to the blocking means (89b) via a
25 transmission mechanism (87, 89, 90).

17. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 15 or 16, characterized in that an outer actuating member (88) is arranged on each of opposite sides of the multipurpose handheld implement, and these
30 outer actuating members are connected to one another by means of a spindle (86).

18. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 15 to 17, characterized in that the actuating member (88) acts on the blocking means via a
35 lever arrangement.



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19. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 18, characterized in that the lever arrangement is force-reducing.

20. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 15 to 19, characterized in that, if there are a plurality of utensils (81), their blocking can be released collectively.

21. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 18 to 20, characterized in that a plurality of utensils (81) are arranged in a utensil module (65), the lever arrangement preferably being arranged on at least one outer side of the utensil module (65).

22. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 15 to 21, characterized in that a plurality of utensils (81) are arranged on one or more rotation pins (82).

23. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 15 to 22, characterized in that the blocking means block(s) leaf springs (83) which preload an associated utensil (81) into the working position, or the shank of an associated utensil (81), by means of a blocking movement in the longitudinal direction of the utensil (81).

24. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 15 to 23, characterized in that there is an unblocking means in the form of a pressure-exerting element (89b) which can be displaced counter to the spring preloading (83) and, if there are a plurality of utensils (81), preferably acts on their spring loading (83) collectively.

25. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 15 to 23, characterized in that the at least one outer actuating member (88) is at the same time the actuating member for the lifting device described in Claims 1 to 14.

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26. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 15 to 25, characterized in that the lifting device as described in one of Claims 1 to 14 are [sic] combined with the blocking means to form a
5 common device which can be actuated by the at least one actuating member (88).

27. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 1 to 26, characterized in that the lifting and/or unblocking mechanism is arranged towards
10 the inside or laterally with respect to the at least one utensil (81), in particular on both sides and acting synchronously.

28. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 27, characterized in that the actuators (88) are
15 arranged on both sides of the multipurpose handheld implement in a position which allow [sic] the multipurpose handheld implement to be held manually substantially at the location of its centre of gravity and the actuators (88) to be actuated using the same
20 hand.

29. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 28, characterized in that the points of action of the actuators (88) lie next to the free end of the at least one utensil (81) and below its rotation pin (82)
25 as seen from the outside with regard to the fold-out side.

30. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 28 or 29, characterized in that stops are provided for the actuators (88).

30 31. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 30, characterized in that, if the actuators (88) are designed as rotatable actuating levers, the stops are formed by an outer shell (4) on that side of the multipurpose handheld implement which is remote from
35 the fold-out opening for the utensils (81).

32. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 1 to 31, characterized in that the

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actuating members (88) which are designed as rotatable actuating levers, can be pivoted counter to the folding-out direction of the utensils (81).

33. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 9 to 32, characterized in that the actuating levers (88) are preferably releasably connected to a common spindle (86).

34. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 33, characterized in that the spindle (86) is mounted in a utensil module (65).

35. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 33 or 34, characterized in that the spindle (86) is a hollow spindle into which the actuating levers (88) are press-fitted.

36. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 33 to 35, characterized in that the spindle (86) bears one or two inner actuating levers (87) which rotate with the spindle and are preferably riveted to the spindle (86).

37. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 1 to 36, characterized in that the actuator, which is designed as a rotatable actuating lever, is formed from a pin (88a) and a clip (88b) which is connected thereto, extends perpendicularly to its axis and is surrounded with plastic by injection moulding.

38. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 1 to 37, characterized in that the utensils (81) which it contains are at least a knife blade (81M), scissors (81S) and a staple remover (81E).

39. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 38, characterized in that it additionally contains a cutter (81C) and/or a magnifying lens (81L) and/or a folding ruler (81F) or a laser pointer (81P) or a screen (81B).

40. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 38 or 39, characterized in that the knife blade

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(81M) and the scissors (81S) are each arranged next to an outer side of the multipurpose handheld implement.

41. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 40, characterized in that the scissors (81S) are
5 arranged on that side of a multipurpose handheld implement which has a central parting joint between an upper and a lower member (1, 2) where the cut material which has been guided away towards the parting joint is located close to the outside of the multipurpose
10 handheld implement.

42. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 40 or 41, characterized in that a long staple remover (81E) for a shallow operating angle is arranged next to the scissors (81S).

15 43. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 40 to 42, characterized in that it contains a utensil (81) which is a combination of magnifying lens and cutter, and/or in that the magnifying lens (81L) or the cutter (81C) is shorter
20 than adjoining utensils (81).

44. Multipurpose handheld implement having one of possibly a plurality of utensils (81) which is designed in the form of a cutter (81C) which has a blade (120) and a blade holder (123, 136) and can be folded out of
25 a folded-in storage position into a folded-out working position about a rotation pin (82), in particular according to one of Claims 1 to 43, characterized in that there is a blade protector (124) which can move between a position in which it exposes the blade (120)
30 and a position in which it protects the blade (120), the blade holder (123, 136) or the blade protector (124) being fixed in an articulated manner to the implement, while the other of these parts is arranged such that it can move relative to the first of these
35 members.

45. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 44, characterized in that the blade holder (123,

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136) or the blade protector (124) can be displaced longitudinally or folded open.

46. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 44 or 45, characterized in that the relative
5 movement between blade holder (123, 136) [lacuna] when the cutter is being folded in or folded out is manually or forcibly controlled.

47. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 44 to 46, characterized in that if the
10 relative movement is controlled manually, a blocking element (81E) which prevents the cutter (81C) from being folded in with its blade (120) exposed is provided.

48. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 44 to 47, characterized in that the blade
15 protector (124) has a slot (124a), which extends in its longitudinal direction, with at least one catch (124b') for the extended position of the blade (120).

49. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 44 to 48, characterized in that the
20 cutter (81C) has a shank (123'), which supports the blade protector (124) in which the blade holder (136) with the blade (120) is displaceably arranged.

50. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 49, characterized in that the shank (123') is
25 connected to the blade holder (136) via a tension spring (135), so that the blade (120) is preloaded into its protected position by the tension spring (135).

51. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 49 or 50, characterized in that the blade holder
30 (136) has a catch spring (137) which can move with respect to the at least one catch (124b') and can be inserted into a central hole (121) in the blade (120) in order to hold the latter.

35 52. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 44 to 47, characterized in that the blade

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holder (123) has catches (125) for the positions of the blade protector (124).

53. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 44 to 47, characterized in that, when the
5 blade (120) is in the working position, the blade protector (124) or the blade holder (123) is blocked in this position, so that it cannot fold in, by a leaf spring (83) which spring-preloads the cutter (81C) in its folded-out position.

10 54. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 44 to 47, characterized in that the blade protector (124) is articulatedly fixed to the housing and the blade holder (123) is displaceable relative to the blade protector (124).

15 55. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 44 to 47, characterized in that the blade holder (123) can be pivoted, by means of a lever (129) which is articulated on the blade protector (124), about a peg (122), which extends through a central hole
20 (121), of the blade protector (124).

56. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 44 to 47, characterized in that the blade protector (124), which is of U-shaped design, can be pivoted about the rotation pin (82) of the cutter (81C)
25 and, in the folded-out position, is secured in a position in which the blade (120) is exposed by means of an associated leaf spring (83).

57. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 44 to 47, characterized in that the blade
30 protector (124) is articulatedly mounted on the implement via a connecting rod (133).

58. Multipurpose handheld implement having one of possibly a plurality of utensils (81) which [lacuna] in the form of scissors which have a fixed and a moveable
35 scissor blade (200, 203) and, at the fixed scissor blade (200), can be displaced, about a rotation pin (82), out of a folded-in storage position, in which the

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at least one utensil (81) is accommodated in a storage space in the multipurpose handheld implement, into a folded-out working position, in particular according to one of Claims 1 to 57, characterized in that the fixed
5 scissor blade (200) is blocked in the folded-out working position and a foldable handle part (204) can be coupled to the moveable scissor blade (203), which handle part, in the working position, projects beyond the storage space and, in the folded-in storage
10 position, lies substantially next to the scissor blade (200, 203) and parallel to these blades in the storage space.

59. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 58, characterized in that the fixed scissor blade
15 (200), in the storage position, is arranged above the moveable scissor blade (203), and/or in that the fixed scissor blade is blocked in the storage position.

60. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 57 or 58, characterized in that when the scissors
20 are being folded out or folded in the handle part (204) can be pivoted into its use position or storage position by means of forcible control.

61. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 57 to 59, characterized in that the
25 handle part (204) has a thumb rest (204a), onto which at least one scissor blade (200, 203) moves when the scissors are being folded in.

62. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 58 to 61, characterized in that the
30 handle part (204), when the scissors are being folded out, can be moved into its use position by an intermediate piece (213).

63. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 58 to 62, characterized in that the fixed
35 scissor blade (200) and the moveable scissor blade (203) are directly or indirectly coupled to one another in order to limit the opening angle between them.

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64. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 58 to 63, characterized in that support plates are arranged on both sides of the scissors.

65. Multipurpose handheld implement according to
5 Claim 64, characterized in that the scissors comprise a bearing bush on the implement.

66. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 58 to 65, characterized in that the scissor blades (200, 203) are preloaded into their open
10 position by a spring (83'', 205).

67. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 58 to 66, characterized in that the handle part (204) is in engagement with the moveable scissor blade (203) via a boss (208) which acts
15 laterally on the moveable scissor blade.

68. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 58 to 67, characterized in that the handle part (204) is of substantially the same length as the cutting length of the scissors.

69. Multipurpose handheld implement having one of
20 possibly a plurality of utensils (81) which can be folded out of a folded-in storage position into a folded-out working position and has a holder (141, 153), in particular according to one of Claims 1
25 to 68, characterized in that the utensil (140, 155, 81L), in the folded-out position, can be rotated through substantially 90° with respect to the holder about the longitudinal axis thereof or a pin (154) running transversely with respect to the said
30 axis.

70. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 69, characterized in that the utensil is a staple remover (81E).

71. Multipurpose handheld implement according to
35 Claim 69, characterized in that the utensil is a magnifying lens/staple remover combination.

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72. Multipurpose handheld implement having one of possibly a plurality of utensils (81) which, in the form of a folding ruler (81F) comprising measuring elements (104) which are articulatedly connected to one another, can be folded out of a folded-in storage position into a folded-out working position about a rotation pin (82), in particular according to one of Claims 1 to 71, characterized in that the measuring elements (104) are articulatedly mounted by way of a carrier (100), which is articulatedly mounted on the rotation pin (82) and serves to accommodate the folded-together measuring elements (104), means (103) which hold the measuring elements (104) on the carrier (100) in the folded-in storage position preferably being provided on the carrier (100).

73. Multipurpose handheld implement having one of possibly a plurality of utensils (8) which, in the form of a laser pointer (81P) can be folded out of a folded-in storage position into a folded-out working position about a rotation pin (82), in particular according to one of Claims 1 to 72.

74. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 73, characterized in that the laser pointer (81P) has a holder (310), which can be folded out separately, for batteries (305, 306).

75. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 73 or 74, characterized in that the holder (310) can be pivoted about a pin (311) which forms the electrical earth.

76. Multipurpose handheld implement according to one of Claims 73 to 75, characterized in that the laser pointer (81P) can be electrically connected to the batteries (305, 306) by being folded out.

77. Multipurpose handheld implement having at least two utensils (81L, 81E, 81C) which can be folded out of a folded-in storage position into a folded-out working position about a common rotation pin (82), in particular according to one of Claims 1 to 76,





characterized in that one utensil (81E) [lacuna] a thin shank and a thick head and the other utensil (81L, 81C) is arranged in the free space next to the thin shank behind the head.

5 78. Multipurpose handheld implement having a stapler in a flat-clinch design, comprising an anvil (34), which is accommodated by a stapler platform (33) and is attached to a support plate (35), and a blocking slide (36) which is preloaded into a blocking position,
10 in particular according to one of Claims 1 to 77, characterized in that the blocking slide (36) is designed as a double fork (37a, b) at the end which is guided by the support plate (35).

79. Multipurpose handheld implement according to
15 Claim 78, characterized in that the blocking slide (36) is suspended from the bottom part (31) by way of guide projections (40a) which are arranged laterally on the actuating member (40).

80. Multipurpose handheld implement, comprising two
20 members (1, 2) which can be folded open towards one another through a predetermined angle and each accommodate parts of a stapler which has a blocking-release lever (22) arranged in one member (1), in particular according to one of Claims 1 to 79,
25 characterized in that spaced-apart side limbs (22b) of the blocking-release lever (22), in the folded-up position, together with adjacent side walls (50a, b) of a part (50) in the other member (2) form overlapping guard edges for stapling material which is introduced,
30 and/or the blocking-release lever (22) is mounted by means of bearing pegs (22a) which are formed integrally and resiliently.

81. Multipurpose handheld implement, comprising two
members (1, 2) which can be folded open towards one
35 another through a predetermined angle and can be locked in a folded-together position, a spring (8), which can be actuated by a displaceable opening button (5), being provided in one member (1), in particular according to



one of Claims 1 to 80, characterized in that in the other member (2) there is a part (50) which has two side walls (50a) directed towards the first member (1), the side walls (50a) having clips (58a) which are bent
5 over at the edges facing towards the spring (8) and under which the locking clips (8b) arranged on the spring (8) can be pushed, and/or the spring (8) having an extension (8a) for forming a barrier to the movement of the button which, when the members (1, 2) are folded
10 together, runs onto lifting elements (58) arranged on those edges of the side walls (50a) which face towards the spring (8) and thus enables the button movement.

82. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 81, characterized in that recesses (59) are
15 provided on the side walls of the top part (9) of one member (1), in which recesses the two clips (58, 58a) rest during the relative movement of the members (1, 2).

83. Multipurpose handheld implement having a hole
20 puncher which has a punching ram (54) and a receiving die (63) with a passage opening leading to a confetti compartment (76), in particular according to one of Claims 1 to 82, characterized in that beneath the receiving die (63) there is a retaining ring (78) which
25 is substantially aligned with the receiving die and is used to retain the punching waste pressed into the confetti compartment (76) by the punching ram (54).

84. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 83, characterized in that the retaining ring (78)
30 is a felt ring which retains the stamping waste material at its circumference.

85. Multipurpose handheld implement according to Claim 83 or 84, characterized in that the retaining ring (78) is arranged as a separate part between the
35 receiving die (63) and the confetti compartment (76).

86. Hole puncher which has a punching ram (54) and a receiving die (63) with a passage opening leading to

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a confetti compartment (76), characterized in that beneath the receiving die (63) there is a retaining ring (78) which is substantially aligned with the receiving die and is used to retain the punching waste pressed into the confetti compartment (76) by the punching ram (54).

87. Hole puncher according to Claim 86, characterized in that the retaining ring (78) is a felt ring which retains the stamping waste material at its circumference.

88. Hole puncher according to Claim 86 or 87, characterized in that the retaining ring (78) is arranged as a separate part between the receiving die (63) and the confetti compartment (76).

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