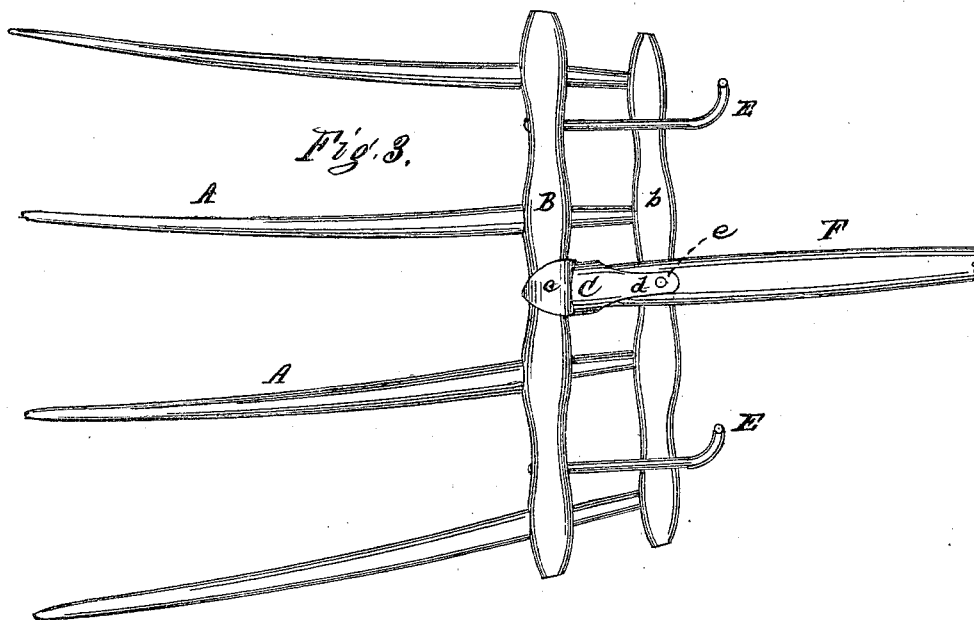
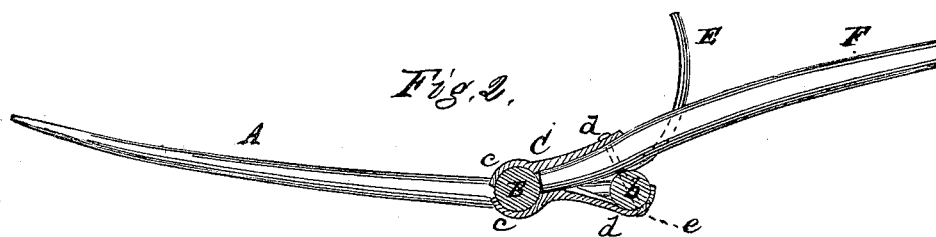
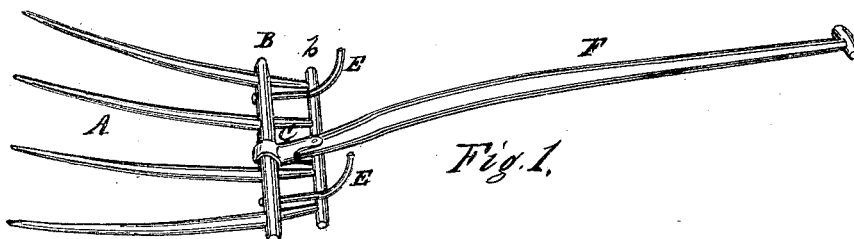


B. WRIGHT & W. C. PARK.  
Improvement in Gavel-Forks.

No. 114,080.

Patented April 25, 1871.



Witnesses.  
L. B. Spooner  
W. Duncan

Inventors.  
B. Wright  
Wm C. Park  
per J. A. Morley  
att'y.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BAXTER WRIGHT AND WILLIAM C. PARK, OF CARDIFF, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN GAVEL-FORKS.

*Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 114,080, dated April 25, 1871.*

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, BAXTER WRIGHT and WILLIAM C. PARK, of Cardiff, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Gavel-Forks; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a sectional side view, and Fig. 3 is a front or top view.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in the several figures.

This invention relates to that class of forks that is made with a double head; and the invention consists, chiefly, in an improved method of attaching the handle to the head, whereby a connection of greater strength is obtained, with simplicity and cheapness, as hereinafter more fully explained.

In the accompanying drawing, A A are the tines, B b is the double head, and F is the handle.

We attach the handle to the double head by a socket, C, of malleable cast-iron, which is made with two ears, d d, and with a pair of jaws, c c.

By two or three blows with a hammer the jaws c are bent around the head-piece B so as to embrace or grasp it firmly; and after the lower ear d has been bent around the head-piece b, as shown in Fig. 2, the whole is secured by a rivet, e, through the handle and head-piece b, and the ears d d of the socket.

By this construction the main head-piece B is not cut away and its strength impaired by boring a hole in it for the end of the handle, as ordinarily; and the end of the handle is not liable to be broken off, as the full size of its end can be inserted into the socket C.

The ears d d also brace the parts, as shown in Fig. 2, so that a light casting makes a strong fastening.

The jaws c can have one or more small teeth, that will be embedded in B as the jaws are bent around it. These, however, are not necessary with thoroughly-seasoned timber.

We form the bow or guard of the fork by means of curved rods or fingers E E, that are fastened to the front head-piece B, and have a bearing on the upper side of the rear head b.

An ordinary bow can be used; but by this construction of guard the forks pack together more readily into bundles for shipment.

Two of these fingers are only necessary in a four-tined fork, but more are used in a fork of six tines.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In connection with the double-headed fork A B b and handle F, the socket C, with ears d d and jaws c c, as and for the purpose described.

The above specification of our invention signed by us this 6th day of February, 1871.

BAXTER WRIGHT.  
WILLIAM C. PARK.

Witnesses:

WM. DUNCAN,  
F. A. MORLEY.