

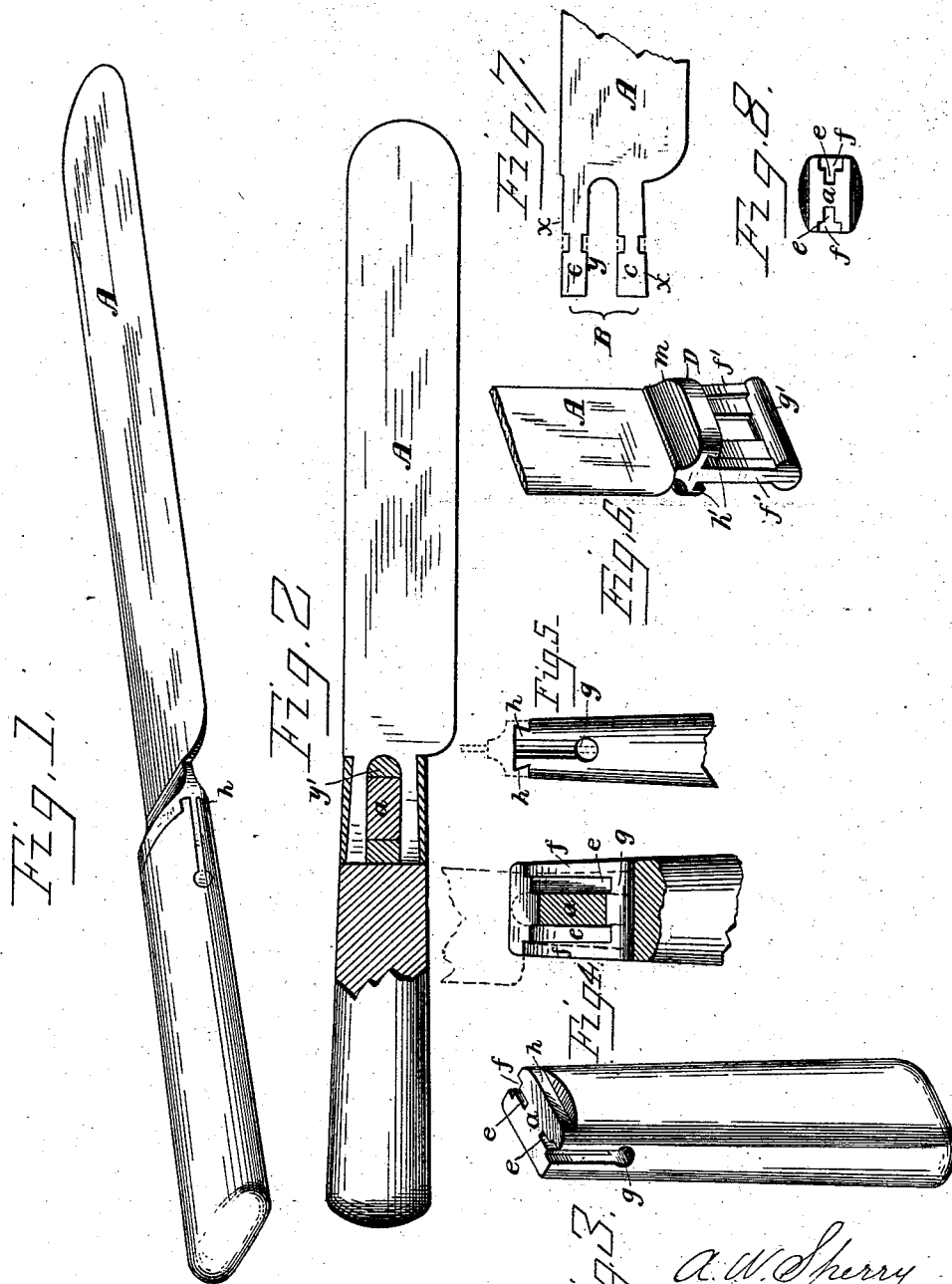
(No Model.)

A. W. SPERRY.

KNIFE.

No. 261,401.

Patented July 18, 1882.



WITNESSES

Francis L. Ouraud
A. E. Lanomann.

By his Attorney

A. W. Sperry
INVENTOR
Charles E. Foster

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED W. SPERRY, OF HARTFORD, ASSIGNOR TO THE WILLIAMS BROTHERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF GLASTONBURY, CONN.

KNIFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,401, dated July 18, 1882.

Application filed March 7, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED W. SPERRY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain Improvements in Attaching Knife-Handles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object to connect the blades and the handles of knives and other articles of cutlery, and this object I effect through the medium of a cast-metal bolster in the peculiar manner hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an external perspective view, showing a knife, handle, and bolster illustrating my improvements. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the handle. Fig. 4 is a part longitudinal section of the handle in perspective. Fig. 5 is a side view of the end of the handle. Fig. 6 is a perspective view, showing the blade and bolster thereon detached from the handle. Fig. 7 is a view of the end of the blade, and Fig. 8 is an view of the handle.

The blade A of the knife, fork, or other article is provided with a tang widest at its outer end, and having a slot or notch to receive a portion of the handle. Thus the tang B, Fig. 7, has diverging edges *x x* and a central slot, *y*, which slot receives a transverse portion, *a*, of the handle, Figs. 2, 3, and 4, thereby giving the blade a positive bearing upon the handle and preventing it from breaking loose, as results when the tang is sustained wholly by the bolster. The handle has slots *e* to receive the forks *c* of the tang, which slots are widened to form recesses *f*, wider than the tangs, (see Fig. 8;) and transversely across the handle is bored an opening, *g*, to the bottom of which the forks *c c* extend, as shown in dotted lines, Figs. 4 and 5. The sides of the handle near the end are cut away so as to leave dovetailed projections *h*. The width of the tang is somewhat less than that of the handle, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 4, and the slot *y* is of such depth as to extend beyond the end of the handle when the shank bears against the bottom of the recess *g*, as shown in Fig. 4.

The bolster D is cast upon the blade and handle when the parts are in the position shown in Figs. 2 and 4, the metal filling the place in the mold beyond the ends of the handle, as shown in Fig. 5, dotted lines, and around the dovetailed projections *h*, the slot *y* beyond the handle, the opening *g*, and the wider portions *f* of the side slots, thus covering and embedding the tang, which, owing to its greater width at the end, cannot be withdrawn from the bolster. Neither can the bolster be withdrawn from the handle, because, first, of the transverse portion *g'*, which extends beneath the bearing *a* of the handle, and, second, of the inwardly-projecting portions *h'*, fitting the dovetailed portions *h* of the handle.

It will be seen that the transverse portion *g'*, side strips, *f'*, which fit the recess *f*, and cap portion *m* form an open frame, surrounding the cross-bearing *a* of the handle, and thus immovably secure the bolster and the handle, and that the spreading tang, being embedded in this frame, cannot be withdrawn without the fracture of some of the parts.

It will also be seen that as the tang has its lateral bearing upon the cross portion *a* the blade and its tang are prevented from rocking so as to work the tang loose in the bolster.

It will further be seen that the cross bearing portion *a* connects the cheeks or sides of the handle, so that the latter has not that tendency to spread as have those slotted completely across, and the lips *h'* further tend to bind the fibers of the handle together and prevent spreading. The extension of the slot *y* beyond the handle insures the connection of the sides of the bolster beyond the handle by means of the cross portion *y'*, Fig. 2, thus preventing the sides of the bolster from being spread by the working of the knife-blade.

In consequence of the connection formed as above described, I am enabled to use much shorter tangs than would otherwise be possible, reducing to a considerable extent the cost of the implement.

I do not limit myself to the precise construction shown, as the same may be varied. For instance, the dovetailed lips *h* may be dis-

pensed with, the tang may be notched at the edges instead of being dovetailed, and the slot *y* and bearing *a* may be differently formed.

I am aware that cast-metal frames have been
5 extended completely around the handles, the tangs being embedded therein, and I do not claim a tang embedded in a frame.

I claim—

10 The combination of the blade, slotted handle, and a cast-metal bolster in which the tang is embedded, the said bolster having cross-

pieces *g' m* and side pieces, *f' f'*, forming a rectangular frame, inclosing a solid portion of the handle at the end thereof adjacent to the blade, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name
to this specification in the presence of two sub-
scribing witnesses.

ALFRED W. SPERRY.

Witnesses:

CHARLES CHAPMAN,
WILLIAM S. GOSLEE.