J. W. Gardner,

Attaching Handles to Cutlery.

No. 23,837. Patented May 3, 1859.

Fig. 3

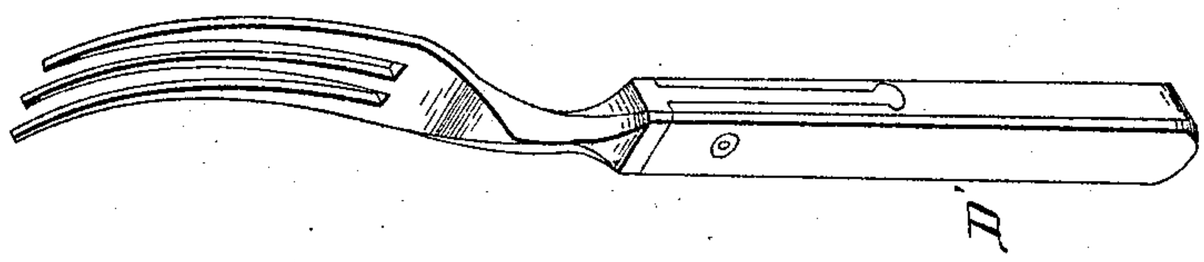


Fig. 2

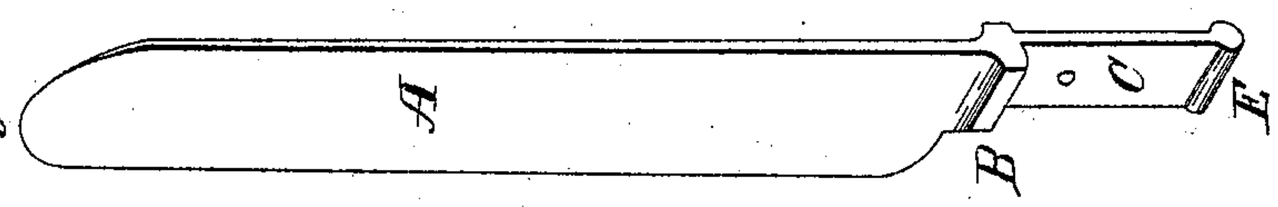
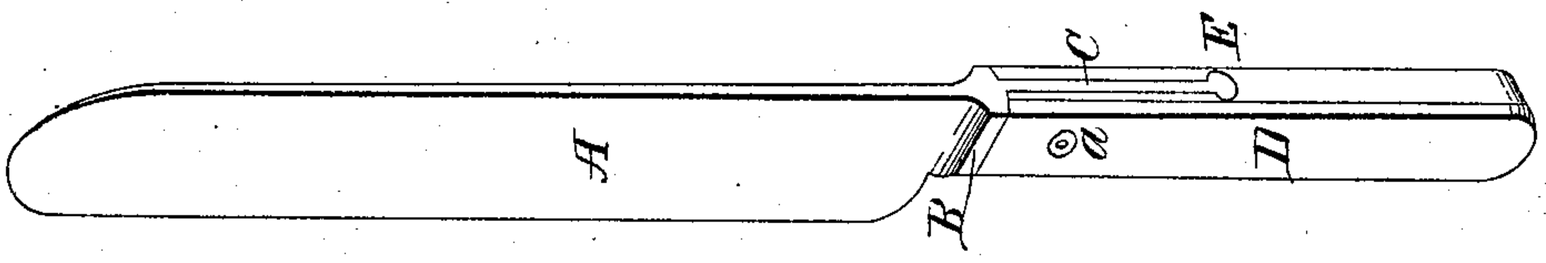


Fig. 1



Witnesses:
Arthur Maxwell
Jno Merrill

Inventor:
Joseph W. Gardner

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. W. GARDNER, OF SHELBURNE FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS.

HANDLE FOR CUTLERY.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 23,837, dated May 3, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH W. GARDNER, of Shelburne Falls, in the county of Franklin and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Mode of Attaching Handles to Cutlery and to other Implements or Tools; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of a table knife having its handle attached according to my invention. Fig. 2, is a detached perspective view of the blade and tang of ditto. Fig. 3, is a perspective view of a table fork having its handle attached according to my invention.

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

The object of this invention is to attach the handle to the implement in such a manner that a firm and permanent connection is obtained, one possessing all of the advantages of the usual modes of attachment without any of their disadvantages, and at the same time admitting of the handle being adjusted and secured to the implement with far greater facility and rapidity than usual, and imparting to the same a neater and more chaste appearance.

The invention consists in having the implement provided with a short flat tang and bolster, the end of the tang being provided with a cylindrical projection which, with the tang, is fitted in the handle, a rivet passing through the handle and tang, whereby the desired object is attained as hereinafter fully described.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention I will proceed to describe it.

A, Figs. 1 and 2, represents the blade of a table knife, B, is its bolster and C, the tang. The bolster B, as well as the blade A, are of usual construction and therefore do not require a minute description. The tang C, is connected to the bolster B, as usual, but the tang is much shorter than those ordinarily made, scarcely half the length of the handle D, and terminates in a cylindrical projection E, which is parallel with the bolster B. The tang C, is equal in width to the handle D, the same as the usual flat tangs. The form of the tang and its projection E, are shown clearly in Fig. 2, and its length relatively with the handle D, is shown clearly in Fig. 1.

The handle D, may be constructed of any of the materials used for such purpose, and it is sawed or cut longitudinally at its upper end so as to form a kerf or slot to receive the tang C, the handle being also bored transversely at the lower end of the kerf or slot to receive the cylindrical projection E. The hole that receives the cylindrical projection E, is made at such a point in the handle D, that the bolster B, will fit snugly on the end of the handle. The tang is shoved laterally into the kerf or cut and a rivet *a*, passes through the handle and tang.

The rivet *a*, prevents the tang from slipping laterally from the kerf or cut, the cylindrical projection E, prevents the tang from drawing out longitudinally from the handle and also prevents any vibrating movement on the rivets *a*, and the tang being flat is of course prevented from turning in the handle. The cylindrical projection E, admits of the tang being short. The handle D, also is quite solid, being not much cut away in order to receive the tang in consequence of the latter being quite short. This mode of attachment is far neater and more durable than either of the old methods in which the round and flat tangs are employed, the latter extending entirely to the end of the handle, which is formed of two parts or thin slabs and therefore liable to split, and the former being merely fitted into a hole in the handle and having rivets passing through it, are very liable to work loose and play to a certain extent. By my invention the handle may be fitted to the implement with the greatest facility and very expeditiously, the handle possesses equal solidity and strength with those in which the small round tang is placed, without the objection of the turning of the same, while all the advantage of the ordinary long flat tang is obtained without its frail handle.

Handles D′, of forks are attached precisely similar as the handles of knives as shown in Fig. 1. The improvement is applicable to other implements or tools, such as putty knives, pallet knives, &c.

Having thus described my invention what

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,

Attaching the handle D, to the knife or other implement or tool, by means of a tang C, provided with a cylindrical projection E, and bolster B, the tang and projection being fitted in a longitudinal kerf or cut and hole in the handle, the bolster bearing on the end thereof, and the tang secured in the handle by a rivet *a*, substantially as described.

JOSEPH W. GARDNER.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR MAXWELL,

IRN MERRITT.