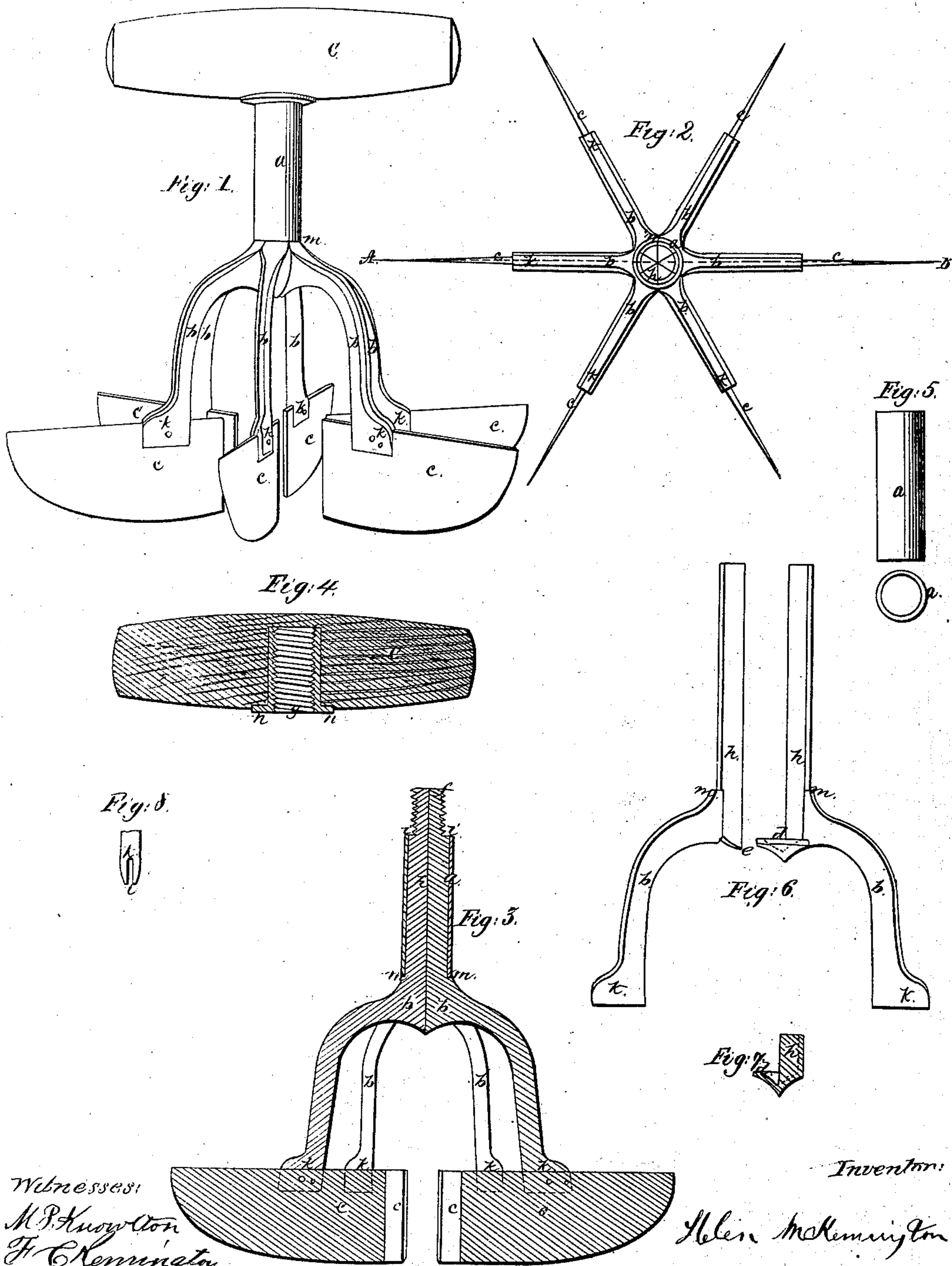


H. M. Remington.

Mincing Knife.

N^o 61, 954.

Patented Feb. 12, 1867.



Witnesses:
M. P. Knowlton
F. Remington.

Inventor:
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United States Patent Office

HELEN M. REMINGTON, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 61,954, dated February 12, 1867.

IMPROVED MINCING KNIFE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, HELEN M. REMINGTON, of the city of Springfield, in the county of Hampden, and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improved Mincing Knife; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view.

Figure 2 is a plan view.

Figure 3 is a vertical section through line A B of fig. 2.

Figure 4 is a vertical longitudinal section of the handle C.

Figure 5 is a plan and elevation of the ring or clamp.

Figure 6 is an elevation showing the cup *d* and point *e* fitting into it.

Figure 7 is a vertical section of part of the stem *h* and cup *d*; and

Figure 8 is an elevation of the foot *k*, showing slot for the knife.

The nature of my invention consists in multiplying or increasing the number of knives used in mincing meat, so that there will be a much greater total length of cutting edge operating at the same time than by the usual method of using one blade; and this, too, without any considerable increase in expense over the common knife having one blade. I accomplish this by grouping or using three or more knives, made as hereinafter described, in such manner as that they shall be firm and strong, and using them in the same way as the common mincing knife of one blade is used. I am aware that three or more knives have been used together for mincing meat, but this has been done only when they have been used in connection with and were dependent upon the operation of much more expensive and often very complicated machinery; and on account of its expense and complication, such machinery has been almost entirely impracticable for general domestic use. But my method of using a group or number of knives entirely removes these objections, as they can be manufactured with any desirable number of knives, without any great increase of expense or outlay over the common mincing knife, and at the same time is so free from complication that any ordinary servant can use, separate, clean, and put them together again without any inconvenience or trouble whatever.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and application to use.

I make the shank, to which is attached the handle, in three or more sections or portions—six sections or portions are shown on the accompanying plan—so that when the number used are put together they shall form collectively a cylindrical shank, as shown in an elevation; fig. 3 showing a vertical section of the same. The part *h* terminates at the bottom in a curved leg, *b*, at the bottom of which is the foot *k*, having a vertical longitudinal slot made in it, into which is inserted the knife or blade *c*, which may be kept in place by the rivets *o o*. The upper end of the part *h* is made somewhat smaller than the main portion, and having a shoulder at *i*. The cylindrical clamp or ring *a* is made so that when the several parts, *h h*, of the shank are put together, and form a cylinder, the inside of the cylindrical clamp or ring *a* shall fit on to the cylindrical shank, and shall firmly hold the sectional portions of the shank together, forming a firm, round shank. At *m* is a shoulder, against which the cylindrical clamp or ring *a* stops when it is forced down over the cylindrical shank formed from these sectional portions *h h*. When these parts, *h h*, are thus put together, and a round shank is thus formed, a screw-thread, *f*, is cut upon the upper or small end of the cylindrical shank, or the sectional parts *h h*, collectively. A hole is made in the middle of the handle C, and into this hole is firmly inserted the socket *g*, which may be held in place either by elongating any portion of it, or by a key, or any other suitable means; and in the socket *g* is cut a female screw-thread, which fits the screw-thread *f*, cut upon the upper end of the cylindrical shank. Instead of the socket *g* being inserted in the handle C, I may use a ring, of sufficient width, passing around, or slipped on to the handle C, and of sufficient thickness and strength to have a hole made in one side, and a female screw-thread cut in that, which may answer the purpose of a socket, and which I consider as its equivalent. The handle is then screwed down upon the shank tightly, and the portion *n* of the socket *g* strikes against the top of the cylindrical clamp or ring *a*, and forces it down against the shoulder *m*, while the operation of the screw-threads at the top of the shank pulls up the several portions of the shank, and thus holds them tightly in place. To facilitate the putting together of the sectional parts *h h*, to form a cylindrical

shank, I number the sectional parts *h h* on the top or other convenient place, or letter them, or use any other suitable marks or arrangement. And to still further facilitate putting them together, I use the device shown in fig. 6 and fig. 7, where, upon one only of the sectional parts *h*, is a hollow or indented projection or shoulder forming a kind of cup *d*. Into this cup or concave shoulder, *d*, the point or part *e* is made to fit, and, to put the sectional parts together, it is only necessary to place their points *e e* side by side into this cup *d*, taking care to keep the continuity of the screw-thread *f*, which may be done, either by the numbering before mentioned, or any other suitable marks, so that the handle *C* may be screwed on readily. In manufacturing these mincing knives for market, it is evident that the part *h*, the leg *b*, and the knife *c*, may be made all in one piece, either by swaging or casting; thus rendering its manufacture comparatively cheap, and within reach of all who would use a mincing knife; and, as it performs much more work in the same time than a single knife or blade, making it desirable for use, particularly in all large establishments, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., while at the same time it is perfectly easy to keep in order, and is free from all complication usually attending the more expensive mincing machines. The facility with which this knife can be taken apart and put together would operate to its advantage in the matter of their shipment in quantities, as it is thus capable of being packed in much less space when taken apart, and is consequently much less liable to breakage in transportation, as the smaller and weaker parts could be packed closer together. The peculiar manner in which the knives are grouped in a radial form, renders it both desirable and advantageous for use, as it more nearly conforms to the shape of the bottom of the common wooden mincing bowl than any other mincing knife in use. If it should be desirable from any cause to manufacture the knife with a solid shank, but with knives radiating in this way, it might be done; but in that case it might be better to have the foot *h* sufficiently elongated to permit the use of two screws in each foot, instead of the rivet *o*, to facilitate the removal of the blade for the purpose of sharpening.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The sectional stems or shanks *h*, with the knives *c*, in combination with the cylindrical clamp or ring *a*, and the socket *g*, substantially as herein described, and for the purpose set forth.

Witnesses:

M. M. PARKER,

F. C. REMINGTON.

HELEN M. REMINGTON.