J. D. FRARY.

TABLE-CUTLERY.

No. 172,874. Patented Feb. 1, 1876.

fig. 1.

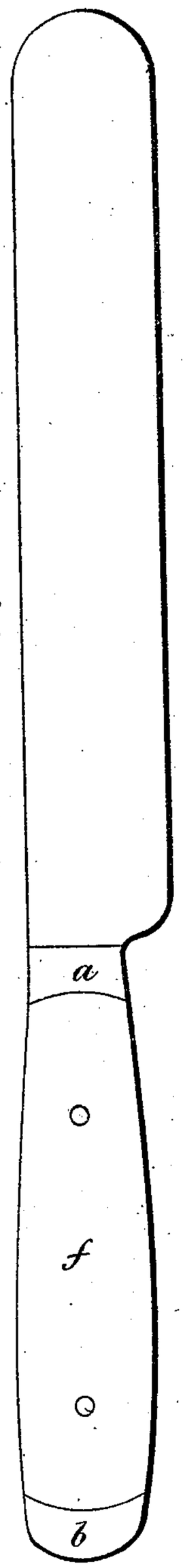


fig. 2.

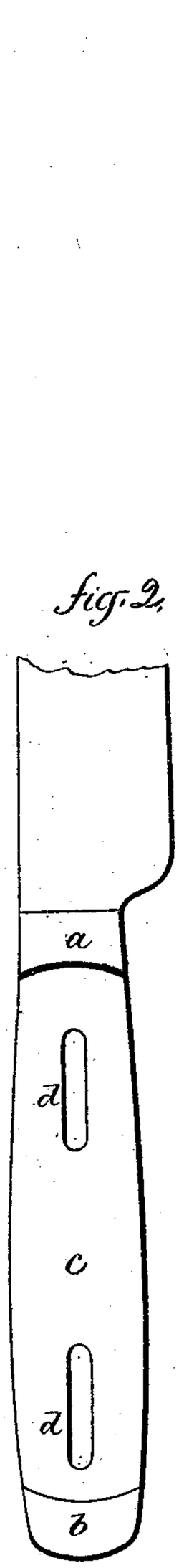
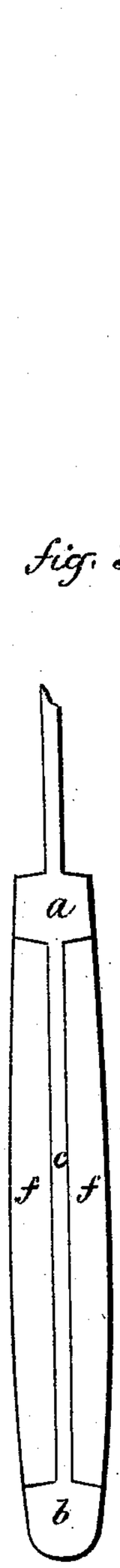


fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES D. FRARY, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN TABLE-CUTLERY.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **172,874**, dated February 1, 1876; application filed January 17, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES D. FRARY, of New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Table-Cutlery; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, side view of the knife complete; Fig. 2, side view with the scales removed; Fig. 3, longitudinal section.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of table-cutlery in which the tang is made flat, and covered by a scale upon each side, the object being to enable the casting of the tang and avoid drilling for the rivets.

It is necessary that the rivet should fit the tang closely, in order to prevent the loosening of the scale. It is impossible to cast the rivet-holes in the tang so accurately longitudinally that the drill which bores the scale will pass through without contact, but there is no difficulty as to transverse position. Taking advantage of this fact, this invention consists in casting the flat tang with a bolster and tip, between which the scales are fitted, and with longitudinal slots, through which the rivets will pass, as more fully hereinafter described.

The representation shows a knife, but it will be understood that it may be either a fork or knife.

a is the bolster; *b*, the tip; *c*, the tang. The tang, bolster, and tip are cast upon the blade in the usual manner of making other castings.

The bolster and tip may be of any desired shape, according to the demands of the trade.

The tang is constructed with longitudinal slots *d*, according to the number of rivets required; *f*, the scales, are fitted between the bolster and tip, so that longitudinal movement is thereby prevented. The scales are then drilled, the drill passing through the slots *d*. These slots in width correspond to the diameter of the rivet. No difficulty is experienced in guiding the drill to these longitudinal slots; hence it may pass at variable distances from the bolster or tip, but always in the same line. The slots will, therefore, resist any transverse movement of the scales, and, combined with the tip and bolster, firmly secure the scales in place, and avoid the necessity of drilling the tang.

I claim—

In the manufacture of table-cutlery, the cast-metal tang, tip, and bolster, with the longitudinal rivet-slots *d* through the said tang, substantially as described.

JAMES D. FRARY.

Witnesses:
JOHN E. EARLE,
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