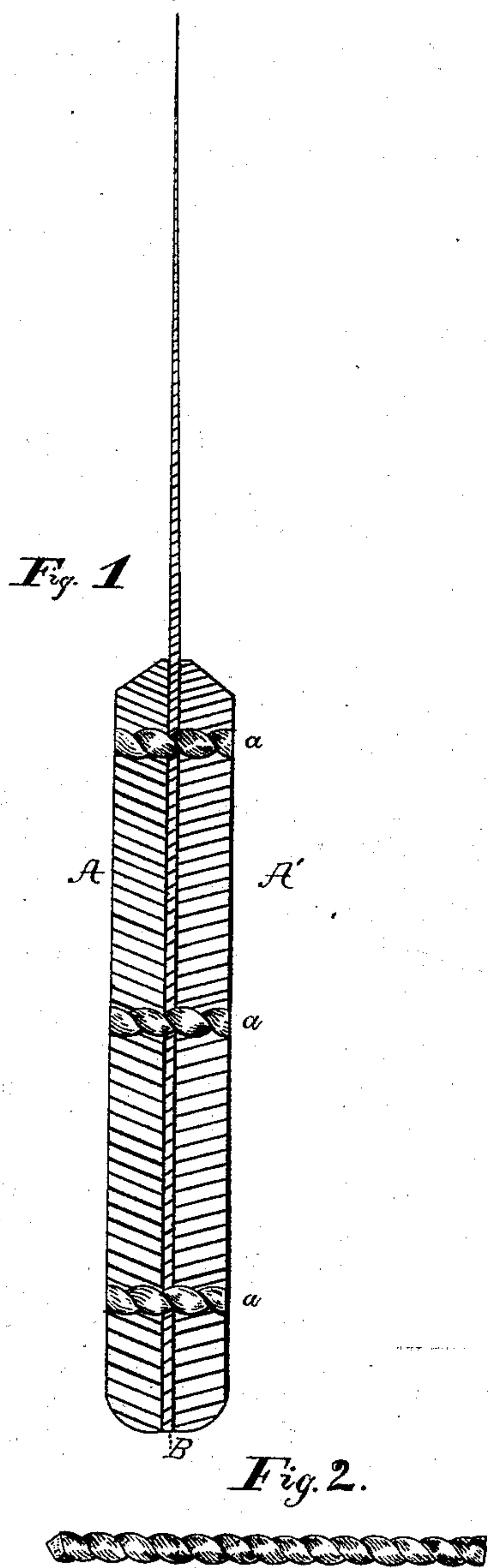


H. FISHER.
Attachment of Handles to Cutlery.
No. 214,641. Patented April 22, 1879.



Witnesses;
Alfred B. Beers,
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For
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY FISHER, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN ATTACHMENTS OF HANDLES TO CUTLERY.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **214,641**, dated April 22, 1879; application filed November 4, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY FISHER, of the city of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and Improved Attachment of Handles to Cutlery, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to the method of fastening handles on knives, forks, &c.

Heretofore handles have been attached to knives and forks principally by means of countersunk-head screws or rivets. Rivets are generally employed, being much cheaper; but either method results in the splitting of a large per cent. of the handles in riveting or sinking the head of the screw into the wood.

The accompanying drawings illustrate my method of fastening handles, of which Figure 1 shows a sectional view of the handles A' A and tang B, and the spiral fastenings or rivets *a a*. Said fastenings are formed of square wire twisted into the necessary spiral form, (see Fig. 2,) and cut off in proper lengths. Holes smaller than the wire are drilled through the handles A' A, and corresponding holes larger than the wire through the tang B. The pitch of the spiral must be considerably more than that of an ordinary screw, to enable it to rotate when driven through the handles, as it

must be driven and not screwed in. An ordinary screw, if driven, would only enlarge or drift out the hole.

The four angles or corners on the square wire, when twisted, are converted into four distinct spirals around its circumference. A spiral thus constructed is best calculated to keep pace in its rotating motion with the direct force or blow acting upon its end. Handles thus secured are held firmer than with rivets, as a great portion of rivet-heads are dressed off in finishing down the handles, thereby destroying their utility. In the improvement alluded to, the gripe on the handles does not depend on a head; therefore, the handles can be dressed down to any required size without weakening their hold.

What I claim is—

The combination of the wooden shells A' A, the perforated tang, and the rivets of twisted rectangular wire, with ends devoid of head, and flush with the outer surface of the shells, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

HENRY FISHER.

Witnesses:

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